The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Probable Failure of M. Thiers' Peace Mission.

Prussia Determined to Force Paris to Capitulate.

The French Republicans Declare that Peace Must be Made.

Imposing Military Display in the Streets of Paris.

The Prussian Advance Guard a Few Miles East of the City.

Bridges Destroyed and Woods and Houses Fired in the Vicinity.

Napoleon's Appearance and Conduct in Exile.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Offering of Peace—Republicans Declare That Peace Must be Had at Any Cost.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—It is reported that M. THIERS intimates that France is prepared to pay an indemnity not beyond 100,000,000 sterling; to surrender one-half of the fleet; dismantle the fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg, but not to give up an inch of territory.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

One of the Paris correspondents of the NEW-YORK TIMES, writing from that city under date of yesterday says: "I am convinced that we shall soon have peace. The Republicans now say openly peace must be made at any price; and one who has intimate relations with the Government tells me, today: 'Cost what it may, peace will be made at once, as the only way of saving the Republic.'

Prussia's Ultimatum—No Proposals to be Entertained until Paris is Willing to Capitulate—Failure of Thiers' Mission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—It is known here in official quarters, the information being based on the latest intelligence, that the ultimatum of Prussia on the subject of peace is, that she will listen to no proposals from the Government of Paris, nor to any propositions for mediation from neutral Powers, until Paris indicates a willingness to capitulate. The effort for an armistice has been totally unsuccessful, and M. THIERS' mission to England has ended in his being informed by the British Government of Prussia's declination to treat, and that England can go only to the extent of being the medium of communicating such terms as may be proposed. This is the substance of the latest official intelligence received here. The refusal of Prussia to listen to terms at the present moment is absolute.

FAILURE OF THIERS' MISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The London *Times* of this morning contains an editorial upon the interview at the French Embassy between Earl GRANVILLE and M. THIERS, the French envoy. It expresses the firm belief that the mission of M. THIERS has been a failure, productive of no result, and the war must go on.

AN ARMISTICE IMPOSSIBLE.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.—It is almost certain that Prussia will refuse to entertain the proposition looking to an armistice, mainly because it would delay army operations, in case the negotiations were unsuccessful, until the unfavorable season set in, and render the situation of her army much less favorable than now.

A RUSSIAN ENVOY TO THE KING.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—It is reported that an envoy from Russia has arrived at the Prussian King's head-quarters....The Paris journals now say they have little hope of mediation.

PARIS.

The Review of the Soldiers in the City—An Imposing Spectacle—Intense Enthusiasm—Continued Demonstrations in Honor of America.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The review of the National Guard and the Mobiles by Gen. TROCHU was a most imposing spectacle. The Gardes Nationales for the most part wore new uniforms. The troops were drawn up along the streets between the Place de la Bastille and Madelaine. The Mobiles were mostly in blouses and kepi. The enthusiasm of the people was immense. The ladies crowded around the troops and placed bouquets in the muzzles of their guns. At the head of one company a wooden-legged veteran marched decorated with medals won in the Russian campaign. A large proportion of the Mobiles were armed with old-fashioned muskets.

THE SEINE BRIDGES.

The authorities have commenced blowing up the bridges of the Seine.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The Franco-American fraternization is culminating into extravagances. Minister WASHBURNE is the hero of the hour. Daily demonstrations are made in his honor; and the name of the Avenue de la Imperatrice is to be changed to the Avenue des State Unis.

R.

Dispatches from Minister Washburne—Three Hundred Thousand Troops in Paris—The Minister's Course Approved.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Minister WASHBURNE telegraphed to the State Department, today, that Paris is making extraordinary exertions for defense, and that there are about 300,000 troops, of all arms and classes, in the city. This shows that telegraphic communication is still open to Paris, though it is thought at the State Department that it will be closed to-morrow. Minister WASHBURNE has given no indication of any intention to leave the city, and it is thought he will remain for the present. His course and action under the trying circumstances of the situation, with the responsibilities of his position largely augmented by the charge of the protection of the Germans in Paris, has been warmly approved from the beginning of the troubles by the State Department; and Secretary FISH yesterday addressed him a letter of especial commendation for the resolute, prompt and discreet manner in which he had met the many embarrassing questions which have arisen.

Paris Notes—Favre Congratulated by the Representatives of England, Spain, Austria and Holland—Communications Cut.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—JULES FAVRE has received the congratulations of the diplomatic representatives of England, Spain, Austria and Holland, who remain at Paris....An arrangement has been made by which Paris will be provided with gas in case of siege....It was rumored that Marshal BAZAINE had arrived in Paris, but the report is not confirmed.

SEDAN.

Fugitives from MCMAHON'S army reach the neighborhood of Paris by hundreds.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A correspondent writes from Sedan that on the morning after the last battle, when the bugle sounded, 600 riderless horses galloped to the rendezvous.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The direct mail to Paris has been stopped. The telegraph wires have also been cut by the Prussians at Creil, (a few miles north of Paris, on the lines leading to Calais and Brussels.)....Heavy siege guns are now going forward to the Prussians for use at Paris and Tours.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Uhlans Five Miles East of Paris—A Body of Prussian Engineers at Champigny—Strasbourg and Toul—The Laon Affair.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Ministry has made public the following official intelligence: The railroad bridge at Corbeil has been destroyed by the French. Corbeil is eighteen miles south-east of Paris. At this point the railroad to Lyons crosses the Seine. The Uhlans were at Nogent-sur-Marne on Monday, only five miles east of the city. Orders had been given by the German commander forbidding the destruction of bridges behind the army under dire penalties. A large body of Prussian engineers is at Champigny, a few miles east of Paris. The German cuirassiers are still before Soissons. Twenty-five hundred Bavarians are at Vancouleurs.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—If the plan of the Prussians is realized, they must have seven army corps before Paris this morning.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

PARIS, Sept. 14—P. M.—A proclamation of M. CREMIEUX announces the approach of the Prussians, and calls upon all Parisians and Frenchmen to rise and oppose them. He implores the departments outside of Paris to rise against the invaders and create indestructible ramparts. He invokes the memory of 1792 to expel a foe introduced by the hateful and incapable Empire.

STRASBOURG.

The Prussians are pumping the water from the moats around Strasbourg; and it is reported that they are preparing to send out balloons, from which nitro-glycerine will be dropped into the French magazines. The Prussians have consented, at the request of Switzerland, to permit non-combatants to leave Strasbourg.

BRIDGES DESTROYED—TOUL.

TOURS, Sept. 14—A great number of bridges around Paris were blown up today. The woods were set on fire, and houses likely to offer refuge to the enemy were destroyed....Toul has again been bombarded. The firing continued nine hours. The city is much damaged, but the defense continues.

THE LAON EXPLOSION.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The Prussian Government has demanded reprisals for the sacrifice of life by the treachery of the French in exploding the magazine at Laon. The cause of the explosion is still a mystery, though the Prefect of the Department and a number of prisoners have been subjected to a rigid examination by Baron VON MOLTKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another Picture of Napoleon at Wilhelmshoehe—Enthusiasm of German Scholars—The Fleets.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A correspondent writes: The Emperor, at Wilhelmshoehe, enjoys entire freedom of action; walks or rides as he pleases. His chief companions are Prince MOSKOWA and Prince MURAT. He disregards the stare of the curious people whom he encounters outside of the gates. It is said he looks thirty years older than he did in 1865, when the writer saw him. He is now bloated, bilious, and yellow. His eyes are faint, tired, and expressionless. His movements are slow, awkward, and mechanical, and his face absolutely devoid of expression. "Apathy" describes his appearance in one word. He retires late and rises early. His chamber windows are lighted till long after midnight, and at 4½ in the morning the Emperor is seen walking in the garden. He dresses plainly, in black, and amuses himself a great deal by talking to the school children, who gather around to see him.

GERMAN SCHOLARS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—German scholars are accompanying the army in order to search the libraries of cathedral towns for documents relative to mediæval history....The German Cabinets are considering the means to achieve national governmental unity.

THE FLEETS.

It would seem that the French and German fleets are now in sight of each other near the island of Heligoland, in the North Sea. The French blockading fleet have withdrawn from the mouth of the Elbe.

NOTES.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.—Belgium has as yet received no formal notification of the establishment of the French Republic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—A telegram from Berlin, Prussia, acknowledges the receipt of $30,000 from the San Francisco German Sanitary Committee. The French Sanitary Fund amounts to $24,000; the monthly subscriptions reach $6,500.

GERMAN OPINION OF THE REPUBLIC.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The *Official Provincial Correspondence*, referring to M. THIERS' mission, says the present Government at Paris exists only by leave of the gutter democracy. It may negotiate where it likes, but Germany believes that a peace is to be settled, as the war is, between Prussia and France.

CITY WAR NOTES.

The German War-Fund Collections.

The members of St. George's Church, in Fourteenth-street, of which Rev. FLEISCHACKER is the pastor, have formed a patriotic aid association to raise funds in aid of the general German war fund, and Messrs. HELLER, BAYER, HEMMER, HENLER and MOEBINS have been appointed to raise subscriptions, which, it is expected, will yield a handsome amount. The Teutonic Club, of which Mr. H. SCHWARZ is President, WM. KAISER, Treasurer, and H. F. PRUEFER, Secretary, appropriated $400 of the Club's fund, which were transmitted to the Consul-General.

The German Aid Association of the Twenty-first Ward, Dr. ROSENBERG, President, has made another remittance of $400 to the Treasurer of the General Fund. The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward contributed $156 50, in addition to the sum of $1,206 50 previously collected.

The German Patriotic Aid Association of the North Shore of Staten Island, has made arrangements to make another collection among the Germans in that region, and Messrs. A. Barenfeld, L. Bellinger, L. Kiess, T. H. Mathews, J. Roth, J. F. Schmidt, J. Schuster and J. Wulp have been appointed collectors, and are to report the result of their operations at the next meeting on the 2nd inst.

The German Journeymen Baker Guard of Brooklyn, on the occasion of their annual target excursion on Wednesday, collected $48, which was transmitted to the Treasurer of the general fund.

The Executive Committee of the German War Society at Newark, recently transmitted a fourth installment of $1,000 to the Consul-General in this City. For the fifth $1,000 installment, $600 have been collected. A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for a mass-meeting of the Germans, at Newark, on Monday next.

The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward of Jersey City (formerly Bergen City) are also making arrangements for a mass-meeting, on Monday, to devise means to raise additional funds in aid of the cause. Thus far, it is reported, the sum of $144 has been raised in this district.

The French Subscription Committee.

The Committee, M. GERDY presiding, met at No. 21 West Houston-street, last evening, to make the final arrangements for the public meeting of the French, at the Apollo Rooms, to-morrow night, when a full account will be rendered of the operations of the Committee. Subscriptions amounting to about $1,000 were collected last night, and it was announced that the funds collected thus far have reached the sum of $21,200. At the meeting to-night means are to be devised to give the French patriotic subscription a new impulse, and it is expected that a considerable amount will be collected on the occasion.

M. GERDY, the President of the Committee, has received a letter from Baron ROTHSCHILD, President of the Committee at Paris, acknowledging the reception of the last remittance of a check for the sum of two thousands pounds sterling, drawn on ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in London.

GERMAN WAR MEETING.

An Address to the People of Germany Adopted—Protest Against Mediation and Intervention—The Annexation of the Reconquered Provinces to be Insisted On.

The delegates of the German Patriotic Aid Societies of this City and vicinity, forming the General Patriotic Aid Association, held a special meeting at Liederkranz Hall, last night. In the absence of Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK, Mr. ALBERT KLAMROTH presided. Mr. PETRASCH acted as Secretary. The Chairman announced that this special meeting had been called by the Executive Committee to take into consideration the present situation of the war in Europe. It was originally intended to postpone the meeting till a week hence, but the overwhelming change in the situation which also threatens to involve a change of public opinion in this country, as expressed in the American newspapers, had rendered it necessary to take immediate action, as it was well known that the action of the Germans in this country in matters like these had the greatest influence and bearing on the people of Germany, and it was therefore necessary to lose no time to encourage the same, to reap the fruits of its glorious and brilliant victories.

Mr. TAUER, the Treasurer of the general fund, submitted a financial report from which it appeared that the collections have reached the sum of $125,992 86.

Of this amount $90,000 was remitted to Berlin directly, and by the Consul-General $30,000. $4,263 42 were expended to pay the passage of the surgeons forwarded to the German Army. Miscellaneous expenses, $886 75. Not yet collected, $650. In bank deposited, $173 29. Total, $125,992 86.

Ex-Gov. SALOMON submitted a report, in behalf of the Executive Committee, to the effect that an address to the German nation and the German soldiers had been adopted, calling upon the former to guard against any intervention by which it may lose the advantages of its brilliant victories in the interest of civilization and constitutional liberty, and thanking the latter for their valor in the defense of fatherland. The Committee also recommends that in view of the overwhelming change which has taken place in the situation, arrangements for a mass-meeting should be speedily made, as the expression of the opinion of the Germans in this country would have the greatest bearing and influence on the mother country. Gov. SALOMON also read a telegraphic dispatch, which was transmitted to Berlin on the same evening, when the executive met, in view of the urgency of affairs. The dispatch reads as follows:

The Executive Committee of the German patriotic societies of New-York, at the meeting to-night, have just framed an address to the German nation, protesting against all and every uncalled-for mediation of foreign Powers, particularly against surrendering provinces originally German, and German in language still, now reconquered from France.

Though Republicans in principle, they stand unanimously by United Germany and her mighty leaders in this issue. The promulgation of the mere name of a republic in Paris, the unavoidable consequence of German victories and the surrender of NAPOLEON having in no way changed original issues. Mass-meeting in preparation. EDWARD SALOMON, President.

The address, in which the substance of the above telegraphic dispatch is more fully set forth, was then read by Dr. VON HOLST, the author of it. A debate ensued in which Dr. Von Holst, Dr. Krakowitser, Mr. Ottendorfer, Dr. Jacobi, Dr. Gerke, Dr. Barkman, Dr. Muhr and others participated. The report of the committee, including the address, with a few modifications was adopted, and the preliminary arrangements for a mass-meeting were made, whereupon the delegates adjourned.

CONQUERORS' HOPES.

The Responsibility of the War—What Germany Expects.

The German *Kreuz-Zeitung* (*Cross Gazette*) says: "That the guilt of this war rests with France is evident, and it is equally clear that if the arrogance of France is not broken, we shall be exposed to the continual danger of new conflicts. No one can doubt that the nation itself must be punished for this. We have said it is the guilt of the nation, and, though the horror excited by the brutal acts of the French makes it difficult for us to distinguish between national guilt and individual crime, our politicians will not forget the principle of modern civilization which forbids hostilities against private persons. But, since we lay the whole responsibility of this war on the French nation, we cannot but demand full compensation for the injury done, as far as it can be estimated in money; and the more firmly we are convinced that France will continue to threaten her neighbors, and to endeavor to obtain the property of others, without being restrained by any scruples except such as arise from doubts as to her own power, the more clear does it become that Germany must demand substantial guarantees for her future security. Money contributions have only reference to injuries which have been sustained; but, to secure ourselves against the return of such dangers, the frontiers of France must be changed so as to render an aggressive war on her part as difficult as possible, and as, by force and cunning, France has obtained, at the expense of Germany, a frontier which pampers her appetite for the possessions of her neighbors, and flatters her evil inclinations by making success appear easy, it seems to us that a healthy and national policy imposes on Germany the duty of reclaiming the provinces of which she has been deprived. This is not a policy of conquest, for we undertook the war purely in self-defense to prevent new portions of our territory being taken from us, and we should be indescribably simple-minded if, instead of making use of the fortune of war, we were to leave the enemy in undisturbed possession of his territories, and with the conviction that he may subject us to an unprovoked attack whenever he will, without suffering anything but a temporary pecuniary loss. If a longing for the Rhine has become almost a monomania among the French, we may perhaps help to restore them to their senses by removing that river quite out of their range of vision. The present war must have taught Europe, even if it was not before aware of the fact, how very difficult it is for other States to avoid being involved in a conflict between France and Germany, and she should therefore show no [illegible] to a conclusion of the hostilities which would render the repetition of such an event [illegible] impossible."

The [illegible] Church Scandal.

The Society of the North Congregational Church of [illegible] held a meeting on Tuesday evening, [illegible] passed the following resolutions by a vote of [illegible] in favor to [illegible] against them:

Resolved, That [illegible], entertaining high appreciation of the [illegible] services of Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS, late [illegible] of the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport, [illegible] undiminished confidence in his Christian [illegible] and earnestly desiring for his early restoration [illegible] that he may be enabled to resume [illegible] labors in the ministry, tender to him [illegible] to again take charge of the pulpit [illegible] by him, whenever his health may [illegible].

Resolved, That the [illegible] Committee be, and they are hereby requested [illegible] as early as practicable the services of [illegible] for the temporary supply of our pulpit, and [illegible] immediately to him a copy of these resolutions.

Notwithstanding the large majority of votes cast in favor of Mr. [illegible], it is believed that the end is not yet; [illegible] has been intimated that should he attempt [illegible] pastoral relations, a disgraceful [illegible] occur in the sacred edifice. It is [illegible] by the opposition, that as Mr. RICHARDS [illegible] acknowledged his improper conduct toward [illegible] ladies of his congregation, and it is not [illegible] by some of his intimate friends and supporters [illegible] merely excused on the ground of a [illegible] mind, consequent upon ill health, he is unfit to reoccupy the position of pastor.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Thrown From the Track at Tamworth, England—The Cars Submerged in the Trent—First Reports Greatly Exaggerated—No Loss of Life.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dreadful railroad accident occurred at Tamworth, in the County of Stafford, this morning. The train known as the "Irish mail," which left Holyhead, Wales, late last night, when entering Tamworth was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. The entire train, mostly composed of passenger coaches, was plunged into the Trent River. Thus far the bodies of the engineer and four passengers have been recovered. There is much confusion at the scene of the disaster, and it is almost impossible to get a correct account. The loss of life has been fearful. [Tamworth is 100 miles north-west from London. The "Irish mail" is the through express from Dublin to London, which crosses the Channel by steamboat to Holyhead, and then runs at the rate of fifty miles an hour to the metropolis, with but two or three stops.

LATER.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The first reports from the scene of the railway accident at Tamworth, were gross exaggerations. A later dispatch from Tamworth says no passengers are missing, and none were badly hurt.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Mr. Disraeli on the Secure Condition of England—Admiration of the Flag-Ship Franklin—Destructive Storm in Scotland.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Mr. DISRAELI delivered an address to-night before the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association at Aylesbury. The principal people of the county were present and the hall was crowded. Mr. DISRAELI, after fitting remarks on the harvest and kindred topics, passed to the consideration of political affairs. He congratulated England for having by parliamentary and other reforms removed all opportunities of internal disquiet, so that she was now in a condition to witness unmoved, vanishing empires and rising republics....At the opening of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof. HUXLEY, the Chairman, delivered an address, which is highly praised by the Press....The United States flag-ship *Franklin* is the object of attention and curiosity. Her crew are much admired for their activity, skill and powerful physique. The Admiralty have decided to adopt the practice, which has been noticed on the *Franklin*, of arming the men with breech-loading pistols instead of revolvers.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 14.—A violent storm is reported in the north of Scotland, which caused the destruction of a large amount of property.

The Fenians Active Again—Discovery of a Plan to Rob the Bank of Ireland—The Doncaster Races.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Fenians are apparently quite active again. The Police recently discovered and seized some Fenian documents at Cork. One of these was a plan for pillaging the Branch Bank of Ireland....Today is the second day of the Doncaster September meeting. The chief feature was the race for the St. Leger stakes of 25 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds, the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns, closed with 234 subscribers. The race was won by *Hawthornden*. The following is the summary:

Mr. Hoene's b. c. Hawthornden, by Lord Clifden, out of Bonny Blink	1
Lord Falmouth's b. c. Kingcraft, by King Tom, out of Woodcraft	2
Lord Falmouth's br. f. Wheat Ear, by Young Melbourne, out of Swallow	3

Mr. MERRY'S b. c. *King of the Forest*, by *Scottish Chief*, out of *Lioness*, which won the Champagne Stakes, is the favorite for the Derby of 1871.

Changes in the Belgian Cabinet—The Spanish Press on the Peace Efforts of the United States—An American Lost on Mount Blanc.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.—Further Cabinet changes have taken place. One of the representatives from Namur, in the Chamber, has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—The press of Spain generally eulogizes the peace efforts made by the United States Government. Senor CASTELLAR, the noted Republican leader, has a specially eloquent article on that subject in the *Discusion*.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Mr. J. C. KENDALL, an American, is named as one who lately lost his life while trying to ascend Mount Blanc.

ITALY AND ROME.

Advance of the Troops into the Papal Dominions—Pontifical Forces Surrendering—His Holiness Protests Against the Invasion—Popular Uprisings of Nice and Mentone.

FLORENCE, Sept. 13—Evening.—The following official news is just made public: The Papal troops have evacuated the town of Terracina. The Italians are warmly welcomed at Viterbo and elsewhere on their appearance in the Pontifical territory. The Papal troops fraternized with the Italian soldiers. Gen. CADORNA'S advance southward from Viterbo was stopped for a time at Civita Castellana. The Papal Zouaves, forming the garrison in the castle of that place, opened fire on the Italians. A battle ensued, which lasted about an hour, when the Pontifical force surrendered. They were then taken to Spoleto as prisoners of war. Several places have been occupied by the Italian troops at the request of the citizens. Frasinone has been evacuated by the Papal forces, and Lieut.-Gen. ANGELIOTTI, of the Italian forces, now occupies it. Lieut.-Gen. BIXIO holds Corneto, about twelve miles from Civita Vecchia. The Fourth Corps left Civita Castellana late last night, after reducing the castle. This force is now marching on Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Pope contemplates retiring to the Tyrol. The proposition of Italy to His Holiness is the same that was acceptable in 1861 and later. According to another dispatch received here, the Pope has decided to remain at the Vatican. He has recorded a protest with the diplomatic corps at Rome against the invasion of the Pontifical States by the Italian Army....The reports of popular risings at Nice and Mentone are confirmed. At both places the French authorities have been deposed, prisoners released and the Italian Republic proclaimed.

Appointment by Gov. Hoffman—The Case of District-Attorney Morris.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—Gov. HOFFMAN has appointed Hon. GEORGE W. CUTLER, of Wayne County, a member of the Commission to examine into and report a system of assessment and taxation, vice LUCIUS ROBINSON, declined. ....Gov. HOFFMAN has overruled the demurrer interposed by the counsel of SAMUEL D. MORRIS, District-Attorney of Kings County, and ordered an examination as to the official misconduct alleged to have been committed by the said MORRIS, and that the examination be taken before WILLIAM C. DEWITT. The Attorney-General is directed to conduct the inquiries, which are to take place in Kings County.

Herdic Park Races—Second Day of the Meeting.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 14.—There was a large attendance at Herdic Park today. The first race, purse, $1,200, for horses that never beat 2:35, mile heats, was won by *Fanny Fern*. Time—2:40 3-5, 2:40 3-5, 2:40. The second race, purse, $200, half mile, for running horses, was won by *Serreld*, beating *Florence*. Time—1:58, 1:57. The third race, purse, $1,000, for horses that never beat 2:30, mile heats, was won by *Jenny*, beating *Brown Frank*, second, and *Greene* third. Time—2:41, 2:41 1-5, 2:42. All the races were well contested.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Two Men End a Quarrel by Killing Each Other—Shooting Affrays in Tennessee—A Murderer Sentenced to be Hung at Ithaca—A Jealous Husband Puts an End to His Misery.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 14.—A terrible affair occurred at Shelby Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, last evening, between SAMUEL DICKEY, a planter, and GEORGE FLEMING, livery-keeper, over a game of ten-pins. The matter was thought to have been adjusted. DICKEY went to an adjoining store and prepared to go hunting. FLEMING entered the door armed with a double-barrel shot gun, and, taking deliberate aim, fired, lodging the contents of the gun into DICKEY. DICKEY in turn leveled his gun and fired, killing FLEMING instantly. DICKEY then fell back and expired. The affair caused great excitement....Deputy Sheriff FRAIM, who was shot by FERGUSON on Monday night, will recover....CHARLES W. BENNETT, an estimable citizen of Black Hawk, was shot and killed by STEPHEN JAMES REYNOLD, aged eighteen, on the 10th inst., for driving a dog from under a dinner-table.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The trial of MIKE FERGUSON, for the murder of JONATHAN LUNGER and his wife, on the night of March 20, last, on the west shore of Cayuga Lake, at Goodwin's Point, was concluded yesterday, and FERGUSON was found guilty of murder in the first degree. He was this morning sentenced, by Judge MARVIN, to be hanged on the 4th of November next, between the hours of 9 and 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14.—PATRICK EARLY, a stone mason at Ashton, a few miles from this city, fired a revolver twice at his wife, on Monday, and ran away. Last night he returned and fatally shot himself on his door-step. Intemperance and jealousy are stated as the causes of his conduct.

MILITARY REUNION.

Meeting of the Burnside Expedition and Ninth Army Corps Society at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 14.—The second reunion of the Burnside Expedition and Ninth Army Corps Society assembled here at the International Hotel this A.M. About 100 members were present. The Society was called to order by Gen. S. G. Griffin, of New-Hampshire, on whose motion the following temporary organization was effected: Gen. J. F. Hartranft, President; Col. J. D. Bertolette, Secretary, and Col. Chas. M. Coit, Assistant Secretary. On the motion of Gen. Edmund Jardiner, of New-Jersey, the following officers were unanimously re-elected: President, Major-Gen. A. E. Burnside; Vice-President, Major-Gen. J. G. Parke; Recording Secretary, Gen. Lewis Richmond; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Col. D. R. Larned. Philadelphia was selected as the next place of reunion, and Nov. 16, 1871, as the time. After the usual routine business the Society adjourned to a banquet at 3½ o'clock P. M. Universal regret was expressed by the members and visitors at the unavoidable absence of Gen. BURNSIDE, the father of the Society, who is now in Europe. The interval between the adjournment and banquet was occupied in visiting the Falls and the romantic, adjoining scenery. At 4 o'clock the members of the Society and the ladies united. The guests assembled in the spacious banquet-hall of the International Hotel, which was handsomely decorated with national flags, and a most bounteous feast was partaken of, Gen. J. F. HARTRANFT presiding. After the cloth was removed Gen. J. G. GRIFFIN, the toast-master, read the following toasts, which were eloquently responded to:

"The President of the United States."—Responded to by Gen. Edward Harland, of Connecticut.

"The Army and Navy." Responded to by Gen. S. G. Griffin, of New-Hampshire.

"The Burnside Expedition—Ninth Army Corps." Responded to by Gen. J. F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania.

"Our Fallen Comrades." Responded to by Dr. Geo. B. Twitchell, of New-Hampshire.

"Our Absent Chief." Responded to in a most feeling and felicitous manner by Gen. Ed. Jardiner, of New-Jersey.

"The Volunteer Soldier." Responded to by Gen. A. H. Washington, of Michigan.

"Our Comrades in the Corps." Responded to by Gen. Julius White, of Connecticut.

"Our Invited Guests." Responded to by Gen. W. F. Rogers, of Buffalo.

"The Press." Responded to by Mr. Robert Hadfield, of Buffalo.

"The American Women." Responded to by F. W. Swift, of Michigan.

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved." Responded to by Col. J. D. Bertolette, of Connecticut.

A letter was read from Gen. BURNSIDE expressing his regret at being unable to be present. A telegram from the Hundredth Regiment at Pittsburg, Penn., greeting the Society, was received. More than three hours were occupied in speeches, after which the Society adjourned to a most brilliant hop in the parlors of the hotel. The Society composed men of a remarkably soldierly bearing, quiet, unassuming and gentlemanly deportment. Gen. JARDINER, to whom the Society is indebted for their splendid reception and the agreeable programme of the entertainment, together with J. F. FULTON, the proprietor of the hotel, were publicly thanked for their exertions.

RAILROADS.

Meeting of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Shareholders—Election of Directors—A New Line Opened in New-York State—Accident at Garrettson's.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The shareholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad commenced their annual meeting today, and after a discussion as to the number of directors desirable, it was decided to settle the question by a vote. On a motion by NATHAN MATTHEWS, of Boston, seconded by FREDERICK A. LANE, of New-York, the meeting adjourned till to-morrow, no one to be allowed at the counting of the vote, and to continue the negotiations now in progress between the leaders of the New-York and Boston parties to harmonize the conflicting elements. It is understood that the decision was in favor of fifteen directors, that number constituting the Boston ticket, as follows: Daniel S. Richardson, George Stark, Oakes Ames, James A. Dupee, A. A. Marsh, George Everett, William B. Dodge, G. W. Braman, James M. Shute, H. A. Heisers, Jr., Elijah B. Phillips, James Tillinghast, Roger Averill, E. C. Sherman, and Otis Norcross, State Directors. The New-York ticket in circulation is as follows: E. C. Sherman, Otis Norcross, Matthew Bolles, Charles R. Chapman, Charles C. Vansandt, Homer Ramsdell, Percival L. Everett, Lyman Nichols, and Frederick A. Lane.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The track of the Cazenovia and Canastota Railroad is laid to the terminus. The first locomotive is being welcomed by a salute, ringing of bells and a display of bunting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 14.—RICHARD DAILY, a flagman at Garrettson's Tunnel, two miles north of Rhinebeck Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, was struck by an extra engine this afternoon, and instantly killed.

Actions Against the Maine Central—Injunction Against Change of Gauge Denied—Attempt to Restrain Contract of Consolidation.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 14.—Chief-Justice APPLETON today denied the application for an injunction upon the Maine Central Railroad Company to restrain them from altering the gauge of the road from a broad to a narrow guage, as asked for by JOHN WARE, the Court holding the proposed change of gauge would not necessarily be an act of waste or injury to property such as to call for the interference of the Court by an injunction. W. C. CROSBY, in behalf of NATHAN CUMMINGS and other stockholders of the Maine Central Railroad, filed a bill in equity, praying for an injunction against the Maine Central Railroad and the directors against the carrying out of the contract of consolidation with the Portland and Kennebec Railroad; also against the building from Danville Junction to the line of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad in Cumberland County; also against a change of gauge and for the appointment of receivers. The second Tuesday of October was fixed upon at Portland for a hearing.

THE INDIANS.

A New Treaty with the Osage Nation—They Promise to Vacate their Lands in Kansas—Eight Millions of Acres Opened to Settlers.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—VINCENT COLLYER, JOHN V. FARWELL, of Chicago, and JOHN D. LONG, of Maine, the President's Board of Indian Commissioners, who, for the past three weeks, have been in consultation with the Osage Indians, arrived here this morning. The Osages have agreed to conform to the act of Congress providing for the sale of their lands in Kansas and their removal to the Indian territory. The council was attended by the head men of the nation and a large concourse of white settlers. The best of feeling prevailed, and all seemed pleased with the result. No presents or other temptations were introduced to induce them to consent. The chiefs were very eloquent, and showed treaties and medals received from the Government, from President JEFFERSON to President LINCOLN. One treaty, elaborately engraved on parchment, with a gold chain and seal attached, guaranteeing them perpetual possession of their lands, was signed by DEARBORN, the Secretary of War in 1804. The chiefs earnestly appealed to the Commissioners to see that the present treaty was not violated like the others. This treaty opens up eight millions of acres, of the best land in Kansas to settlement, at $1 25 per acre, the price fixed by the Government. Unlike other lands in Kansas, it is entirely free from railroad grants. Messrs. FARWELL and LONG have left for their homes, and Mr. COLLYER for Washington to-night.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Sickles and the Spanish Brigands—Internal Revenue Matters—National Banks—The New-York Census.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The reported attempt of Spanish brigands to capture Gen. SICKLES is not credited here. No intelligence of any such event has been received.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS decides that stemmed tobacco imported by cigar manufacturers from foreign countries, and subsequently used in the manufacture of cigars, is not subject to an internal revenue tax, under section 77 of the act of July 20, 1868, as manufactured tobacco, independently of the internal revenue tax paid by the manufacturer on his cigars.

Supervisor FOULKE, of California, reports to the Department that the vintners in that State are in the habit of adding from five to eight per cent. of grape brandy to the "must" while undergoing fermentation; that such an addition is necessary in the manufacture of their wines, and he asks whether it constitutes rectification under the law. It has been ruled by the Bureau that inasmuch as such mixing does not result in producing either a spurious imitation or compound liquor, and is a necessary step in the manufacture of wines, it is not rectification under the law.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The First National Bank of Gallatin, Tenn., has completed its organization under the late law, with a capital of $100,000, and today deposited $80,000 in bonds as security for its circulation. Orders have been issued from the Treasury Department to the bank-note companies at New-York to print gold notes of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, for the Kidder National Gold Bank of Boston. The applicants for national gold banks in California and in New-York have not perfected their organizations.

APPOINTMENT OF APPRAISERS.

Local Appraisers were appointed today at the following posts in accordance with the law of July 18, 1870, to reduce the internal taxation, which goes into effect on the 1st of October: Providence, R. I., Norfolk, Va., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., Evansville, Ind., Milwaukee, Wis., Louisville, Ky., Cleveland, Ohio, Portland, Oregon, Memphis, Tenn., and Mobile, Ala.

THE NEW-YORK CENSUS.

Gen. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, has addressed a letter to Mayor HALL vindicating the taking of the census in New-York by the Federal officials, and opposing his recommendation for taking the census through the Police Department.

POLITICAL.

Congressional Election in Colorado—Chaffee, Republican, Receives an Overwhelming Majority.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Sept. 13.—The election for Delegate to Congress, today, was closely contested. Returns from Denver, Georgetown, Idaho, Pueblo, Hugo, Kit Carson, and several other points, have been received, and make the election of CHAFFEE, Republican, almost certain, with general Republican gains. There was unusual excitement in Denver, but general good order prevailed.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Sept. 14.—The election returns received up to a late hour last night, indicated the election of CHAFFEE, Republican, over MILLER, Democrat, as Delegate to Congress, by an overwhelming majority. Out of twenty precincts heard from, only one is reported for MILLER. The vote has largely increased everywhere throughout the Territory. Denver cast 1,474 votes.

The ticket agents' excursion will reach Denver for dinner, today, leaving for the West to-night.

The Contested Nomination in Pennsylvania—The State Central Committee Pronounce in Favor of O'Neill.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the officers and Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Executive Committee, held today, in relation to the contest in the Second District, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican City Executive Committee, having decided that Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL is the regular Republican candidate in the Second District, the officers of the State Central Committee, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, who were charged by the State Committee with general mismanagement of the campaign, will use all their exertions to secure the election of Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.

(Signed) JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

George W. Hammersley, M. S. Quay, and J. W. M. Newlin, Secretaries.

The Convention that met yesterday was composed entirely of friends of Mr. CREELY, the opposing claimant, and reassembled contrary to the recommendation of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and therefore without any authority.

Congressional Nominations in Various States—Delegates to the New-York State Democratic Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—At the Republican County Convention, yesterday, at Rome, ELLIS H. ROBERTS, editor of the Utica *Herald*, was nominated for Congress from the Oneida District, unanimously on a *viva voce* vote. No other name was presented to the Convention for nomination.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 14.—Hon. L. D. SHOEMAKER, of Wilkesbarre, was nominated today by the Republicans of this (Twelfth) District.

TUNKHANNOCK, Penn., Sept. 14.—Capt. C. R. BROCKWAY has been unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth District.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—The Republicans of the First Congressional District nominated Hon. WM. P. LYON, of Racine, for Congress.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 14.—The Republican Congressional Convention at Pine Bluff, Ark., yesterday, nominated Hon. LOGAN H. ROOTS for re-election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14.—NATHAN F. DIXON, for some years a Representative in Congress from the Western District, has published a letter declining a renomination.

SING SING, Sept. 14.—HENRY C. NELSON, of Sing Sing, was this day selected as delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Third Assembly District of Westchester County.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Republican County Convention today nominated LYMAN K. BASS for Congress, and JOHN B. HEBER for Sheriff.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Mr. G. A. FINKLEBURG was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District, today.

THE TURF.

The New-Haven Driving Park Association—Fall Trotting Meeting—Second Day—Royal John Wins the Purse for 2:30 Horses, and Lady Walton and India-Rubber Ben the Double-Team Race.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

The Fall trotting meeting at Hamilton Park was continued today, and afforded the highest enjoyment and satisfaction to the large and orderly assemblage congregated on the course. The weather was beautiful, and the only drawback to the unalloyed enjoyment was the dusty state of the roads in driving to and from the Park. This, however, is unavoidable, for no rain of any consequence has fallen here for several months, and the supply of water has fallen so low that many of the manufactories in the city have been compelled to stop work in consequence. Even many of the wells in the place have become dry, and a few days' steady rain is earnestly and anxiously prayed for by the citizens.

THE RACING.

Two trots were on the day's card; the first for horses that had never beaten 2:30, and the second for double teams. In the first race, the purse was $1,000, divided into $600 for the winner, $300 for the second, and $100 for the third horse. There were nine entries, and five horses came to the post. These were J. J. BOWEN'S g. g. *Royal John*, H. ODELL'S s. m. *Tivelia*, L. C. RYERSON'S b. g. *Emperor*, BEN DANIELS' b. m. *Topsy*, and W. B. SMITH'S br. g. *Old Put*. The absentees were *Lady Wells*, *Carroll*, *Sally* and *Colonel Fisk*. The night previous *Old Put* was the favorite in the pool-selling, which was conducted by Messrs. JOHNSON and MARSHALL, of New-York, and was pretty extensive. On the course, however, the party connected with *Royal John* were so sweet on his winning that he supplanted *Old Put* in the estimation of the speculators, and became himself the favorite against the field at odds of $100 to $80. The confidence of the *Royal John* party was well founded, for he won the race easily in three straight heats, the second money being won by *Emperor*, a New-Haven-owned horse, and the third money by the quondam favorite, *Old Put*, who sadly disappointed his numerous backers by his performances. The time was 2:40, 2:38, 2:39. We give the

SUMMARY.

HAMILTON PARK, NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 14.—Purse, $1,000, for horses that never beat 2:30; $600 to the first, $300 to the second and $100 to the third horse.

J. J. Bowen's g. g. Royal John	1	1	1
L. C. Ryerson's b. g. Emperor	2	2	3
W. B. Smith's br. g. Old Put	3	3	2
B. Daniels' b. m. Topsy	5	4	4
H. Odell's ch. m. Tivelia	4	5	5

Time—2:40, 2:38, 2:39.

THE DOUBLE-TEAM RACE

was the second event of the day, and was for a purse of $1,000, the winners taking $600, the second $300, and the third $100, respectively. Teams only were eligible of which neither horse had, either in harness, wagon or the pole, beaten 2:30. There were five teams entered, but DAN MACE and E. SQUIRE withdrawing theirs, left the contest to BUDD DOBLE'S team, *Hickory Jack* and *Dot*; H. A. HALL'S *India-rubber Ben* and *Lady Walton*, and R. C. LAYTON'S *Bep* and *Flora Day*. DOBLE'S team were the favorite in the pools, selling for $100 against $70 for the field. The knowing ones were, for the second time today, taken in, for *India-rubber Ben* and *Lady Walton*, driven by GEO. CARPENTER, won the race in three straight heats; *Hickory Jack* and mate second in each, and the other team distanced. Time—2:41, 2:42¼, 2:38¼.

SUMMARY.

SECOND DAY.—Purse $1,000, for double teams; $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third team.

H. A. Hall's blk. g. India-rubber Ben and mate	1	1	1
B. Doble's ch. g. Hickory Jack and mate	2	2	2
R. C. Layton's b. g. Bep and mate	dis.		

Time—2:41, 2:42¼, 2:38¼.

The Coming Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta—The Programme.

The Committee appointed at a regular meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club, held Sept. 5, to make arrangements for the champion regatta of 1870, have adopted the following rules and regulations:

1. The regatta will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 28, unless postponed by the Committee on account of weather.

2. The yachts of the fleet sailing in this regatta shall be classified as follows: Schooners. First-class sloops—All over 45 feet on water line. Second-class sloops—All of 30 feet and not over 45 feet on water line. Third-class sloops—All over 20 feet and under 30 feet. Fourth-class sloops—Open boats. And shall sail subject to the "regatta and sailing regulations" of the Club.

3. The ratio of allowance will be based upon length on water line; calculated as per scale in possession of Regatta Committee, and which may be examined by any member of the Club, upon application.

4. The yachts will start from the anchorage, off a point between Delaplaine House and Hunt's Dock, (to be selected by the Regatta Committee,) and shall be anchored in their respective classes in lines—one hundred yards apart—schooners in advance, and sloops in the rear, in the order of classification.

All yachts intending to sail in the regatta shall be at anchor in line, with [illegible] down, promptly at 9½ A. M. The Regatta Committee will be at the anchorage at 9½ A. M., and will attend to placing the yachts. The choice of position will be given to yachts in their respective classes, in the order of their arrival; but no yacht must be closer to another than twice its own length.

5. All yachts (except open boats) shall weigh anchor at starting, and at the signal "prepare to get under way," shall have their cables hove short.

6. The course will be—For schooners and first-class sloops: From the anchorage down through the Narrows; to and around Buoy No. 10 at South-west Spit, thence to and around the Light-ship, rounding the same from the southward; thence home, going to southward and westward of beacon on Romer Shoal. For second and third-class sloops: The same course to and around Buoy No. 10 at South-west Spit; thence to and around a stake-boat, near a buoy in Gedney Channel, rounding the same from the southward; thence home, passing beacon on Romer Shoal, to the southward and westward. For fourth-class sloops, (open boats) same course to and around Buoy No. 10 at South-west Spit; thence home.

7. All yachts to pass between Forts Lafayette and Richmond, to the eastward of Buoys Nos. 11, 13 and 15, on West Bank, both going and returning; around buoy No. 10 at South-west Spit from west to east, and around home stake-boat from east to west. Throughout the race each yacht shall fly the Club flag at the mainpeak and private signal beneath.

8. The signals for preparation and starting will be given by the Committee on board the steamer, (provided for their use and the judges,) and will be as follows: At 10½ A. M.—First whistle—Prepare to get under weigh; and five minutes thereafter, second whistle—Start—when every yacht will start. There will be no deviation from this manner of starting, unless the Regatta Committee should, for some good reason, see fit to change it, in which case due notice will be given to each yacht.

9. If any one yacht of the fleet (entered for the regatta) shall sail the course within eight hours, it shall be considered a race for every class.

10. The distances (as per course laid out) upon which allowances will be calculated, will be for schooners and first-class sloops, forty miles; second and third class sloops, thirty-two miles, and for fourth class sloops, twenty-four miles.

11. The Committee hereby appoint W. H. DOUGLAS and EDWARD ARNOLD, Judges for the regatta.

Messrs. H. E. HOOGS, T. W. SHERIDAN, C. T. LIPPITT, are the Regatta Committee.

The North-east Saengerbund.

The delegates of the Saengerbund last night met at the Germania Assembly Rooms, to consider the matter of the thirteenth general Saengerfest, which is to come off in this City next Summer under the auspices of the New-York societies. Dr. HEIDENFELT presided, and a festival committee was formed by the election of two of the delegates of each of the sixteen societies represented, to which are to be added two of each of nine other societies not represented at the meeting last night.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CUBA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool Sept. 3, and Queenstown Sept. 4, reached this port yesterday. The advices are fresher by two days than those at hand by the *City of Brooklyn*, on Monday night.

THE WAR.

Movements and Positions of the Armies—The Great Battles Since Aug. 30—Desperate Fighting of McMahon and Bazaine—Corruption of the Empire—New Measures of Defense—Strasbourg and Phalsbourg.

From Our Special Military Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1870.

I have left France for more comfortable quarters. I considered it necessary for my health. Soissons was within easy reach of Paris, but Paris was within too easy reach of me. It was excessively disagreeable to feel that an infuriated and blind mob might at any moment take a blue-eyed man for a German, and invite him to draw a bold line between present and future existence. Therefore, here I am in the centre of conflicting news items.

RUMORS.

"Great battles, the French victorious," "Glorious victory for the Germans," "Bazaine overwhelming the Prince Frederick Charles," "McMahon completely defeated," and a thousand and one reports and telegrams, royal and plebeian. What magic art can pick out the truth? I confess that I believe that the two great armies of France are almost completely disposed of as regards their offensive power. Bazaine's force will doubtless find it necessary to surrender about the time this letter reaches you, unless some unexpected stroke from McMahon, or from France, opens supplies to him.

A RETROSPECT.

If I remember well, I left the Crown Prince marching on Chalons, with his advance already occupying that point. McMahon, refusing battle when it was generally anticipated that he would give it, had retired in the direction of Rheims, ostensibly with the idea of making a forced march to the north-east to relieve Bazaine from his besiegers. From Rheims McMahon moved the bulk of his army to Rethel, along the line of the railway, but sent also a large force direct to Sedan to gain a little time, transporting all his heavy material by rail; thence the main body moved to Vouziers; thence to Beusancy and Stenay. At Rethel they, therefore, left the railway and struck directly eastward, keeping on the great Imperial road, and threatening, by a move up the valley of the Meuse, to throw themselves between the Crown Prince and the forces around Metz. The German movements, however, forced him to Montmédy, at which point he again came upon a railway leading to Mézières, and thence to Rheims. Over this road he had been able to send his heavy baggage and stores to the point he now occupied. On Monday, Aug. 29, McMahon had his army well in hand, and occupied a position along the line of the railway, a little to the south-east of Sedan, and among the gorges of the low hills that form the spur separating the Meuse from the Chiers. The number of his troops have been variously estimated; but, allowing for everything, I think he must have had an effective army of about 120,000 men on the morning of the 30th. It was probably in better condition than any French Army facing Germany on the 1st of this month. It was better supplied, and had perhaps four hundred pieces of artillery in good organization for effective service, while many of the old defects in supplies and ammunition were fully remedied. On the 30th, also, Bazaine was still closely hemmed in at Metz with his five corps, including that of Canrobert sent from Chalons—160,000 brave troops in all—awaiting some news of McMahon that he might make a desperate effort to break through the German lines. King William in person had command of eight *corps d'armée*, numbering, perhaps, 160,000 men, and occupied the railway from Metz to Verdun, cutting off any westward movement on the part of the French. The First and Fourth Corps, well posted, held the eastern side, or road to St Avold and Saarbrück, and were encamped along the eastern side of the Moselle River. It appears that Gen. Manteuffel, under Prince Frederick Charles, occupied the railway between Metz and Thionville. In all, the besieging force numbered from 280,000 to 300,000 men.

THE PRUSSIANS.

Upon the northward movement of McMahon, King William and the Crown Prince had a consultation at Ligny on the 25th, near Bar-le-Duc. The result was that the army of the Crown Prince halted in its march on Paris. It numbered from 150,000 to 170,000 men, and was immediately thrown northward so as to take the position of a corps of observation somewhere on a line between Metz and Chalons, just south of the Metz and Verdun Railroad. From the right of the Crown Prince's army and the reserves of the army facing Metz on the west, were formed an army of about one hundred thousand men placed immediately under the Crown Prince of Saxony, and thrown forward toward Montmédy, intercepting all communication between McMahon and preventing any further advance of the French troops to the relief of Metz.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY.

There is some doubt about the use of the Germany Army Corps. The Crown Prince of Saxony had his army, according to the most reliable reports made up of the Fourth and Twelfth Corps, the Guards from the besiegers of Metz, and the First Bavarian Corps from the army of Frederick William. This was the army that attacked McMahon on Tuesday, the 30th of August, between Mouson and Moulin on the Meuse. This was known to be only a partial engagement where the French were driven across the Meuse with the loss of several thousand prisoners and a number of guns.

The battle, however, forced McMahon to retreat upon Sedan, where he might use that fortress as a pivot for his army, and thus gain some vantage. He was, however, closely pursued. Wednesday, in the morning, the French turned again to give battle in a strong position, and to make one more bold stand for the Empire and for France. This time they occupied the south and south-eastern slopes of the hills facing the railway from Montmédy and Sedan, with the Meuse and Chiers between them and the Crown Prince of Saxony. The Germans made constant and unyielding efforts to turn McMahon's right flank, and thus cut him off from Sedan. This led to some terrible fighting, where, for hours, the positions were lost and won, and where the German wave rolled down the slopes only to give place to a new and more formidable one. The French Army was finally broken and forced sullenly backward to Sedan, where, still in good condition, it determined to once more try its fortunes on Thursday. It was a forlorn hope, but the brave Marshal who directed it felt that it had to be made, and made it. It swept along the whole south-east front of Sedan from daylight until dark, ever with varying fortunes, but still without final results of victory, until night declared again for the German arms, and McMahon, wounded and exhausted, retired within the fortifications of Sedan and turned his army over to Gen. Wimpffen, his second in command.

BAZAINE.

While McMahon was making such bold efforts to relieve Bazaine, the latter was not idle. With his army well in hand, he sallied out from Metz, on the northern side, at daybreak of Wednesday, the 31st, with his entire force, and launched it against the army of Gen. Manteuffel. All day the 31st, and part of the 1st of September, the efforts of Bazaine to break through the German lines were unceasing, but the night of the 1st September found him driven back into Metz, with his army broken in pieces, and the stronghold more firmly fixed than ever in the grasp of Germany. The latest news is that all the remnant of McMahon's army is surrendered at Sedan, and that the Emperor has delivered himself up to King William. You will know of the effect of this on France, long before this reaches you. In the meantime, there are three hundred thousand troops free to march on Paris. The times are pregnant with gigantic events—Empires, with forty millions of people, come down with a crash in less than thirty days of fighting.

FRENCH POLITICAL MACHINERY.

The terrific dash of Germany into France has laid bare the secret political machinery of the French Empire. It is fearfully out of order. The French Government leaders have, in most cases, prostituted their positions, and have played with the public funds as if they were common property. To-day, in London, the French Government agents grow rich on the miseries of France. In Paris it is the common rumor in the higher circles that the short ministerial life of M. Ollivier gave him a product, or let us call it a net profit, of three millions of francs. While, with superior information, he was able to play on the Stock Exchange, the results may have given him that "light heart" which he proclaimed to the Corps Legislatif was his as he assisted in plunging France into the war. Palikao, who followed Ollivier in the Ministry, too generous to his country, poured sixty millions of francs into the Imperial coffers as the result of the Chinese plundering expedition that gave him the above *sobriquet*—pardon me, I mean title. Certainly, that which has puzzled me most is the appointment received by Bazaine. I think I wrote, in a former communication, that Bazaine had the reputation of being a most successful merchant while in Mexico. Certainly he had a right to get rich. I'm not complaining of that; but then poor Maximilian!—so poor, his treasury so empty, his customs dues so many hundred per cent. pledged, his credit in Europe disappearing with the liberal cloud that pushed the intervention southward! Was it not pleasant for him to know that Bazaine paid no duties, and therefore could undersell all the loyal Mexican Imperial bandits?

RESULTS OF IMPERIALISM.

But France is too civilized, too glorious and too full of splendid and honorable material to let such men direct her destinies much longer. It is a very curious thing to observe that the Empire has developed no talent of a high order, such as these perilous times demand. Since 1848 the parasites have had full sweep, and have choked out of sight, and almost out of existence, the independent and bold talent of the country, which in such a wild storm is alone capable of restoring the almost ruined fortunes of France. The parasite element has also brought almost to the failing point the parent tree that has nurtured it. The tree now leans on the parasites, and in Europe, we all feel how weak these are. If you want the reason of all this bad management, it is here that you may look for it—nowhere else. Here have been born the ruinous plans that have caused the French Armies to come to this verge of annihilation. Here is the element that betrays the French people and insults their intelligence every day, by false news from the front. They have from the first day said that all France was making war. The best proof that this is false is that none of them will trust France; and, failing to trust her, they make it absolutely impossible to wage successful contests against the great armies whose dust-clouds can almost be seen from Notre Dame. Will the French people long trust rulers who put no faith in them?

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

The Germans undoubtedly think that Strasbourg is of absolute necessity to their plans, and they are making desperate efforts to take it. It is besieged by about forty thousand Baden troops, and a few Prussian regiments. The plan pursued up to the present time does not appear to be the one usually adopted in besieging a regular fortification. Although the Germans are running zig-zags, and slowly approaching some of the bastions, they evidently trust more to a bombardment of the city than to a breaching of the fortifications and an assault; some of their siege guns are very heavy and the supplies of ammunition are unlimited. Much of the city has been destroyed, and fires are breaking out on all sides, which are with great difficulty extinguished. The fine library is also destroyed. Out of its rare collection of books and manuscripts it is said that nothing has been saved. Three or four hundred people have fallen in the bombardment. The fire is now so hot that they must all take refuge in the sewers of the city. Gen. Ulrich appears determined to defend this third principal arsenal and fortification of France as long as human power can furnish the energy to brave such odds. He promises to give Strasbourg a new title to fame. While, however, he proves it to be what Maximilian I. called it, "the bulwark of the holy Roman Empire," he disproves the last half of that Emperor's remark, that it "is full of good old German honesty and worth." Phalsbourg also, a small third-class fortification commanding the road from Strasbourg to Nancy, continues a heroic resistance. Bitche, commanding the railroad between Haguenau and Saarbrück, holds bravely to its rocky stronghold, and is a thorn in the German Army that they have tried to remove ever since the battle of Woerth. In short, the defense of these detached positions will make their occupants heroic.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Berthold Auerbach's Description of the Village of Strasbourg.

Berthold Auerbach, who has been summoned to the head-quarters of the Grand Duke of Baden, has commenced a series of letters on the siege of Strasbourg. The most recent abound in picturesque incidents and narrative:

Aug. 21.—No Sunday bells rang out in all Alsace to-day, not the less do the villagers stream out from every hamlet toward the churches. The peasants are astonished to see at church so many of our soldiers, and of higher and lower officers, all attending without orders. Wonderful coincidence, the Gospel lesson, tenth Sunday after Trinity, was Luke nineteenth chapter and forty-first verse—"And when He was come near, He beheld the city, and wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace, but now they are hid from thine eyes. For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep in on every side, and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another; because thou knowest not the time of the visitation." Is it not strange that upon this day this text should fall, for on this week will events move forward, perhaps even the destinies be decided by Strasbourg, the city stolen by the French. And within it stands a hallowed relic of German architecture and German piety. Evil reports fly about. It is said that Commandant Ulrich has declared that when Strasbourg can no longer be defended from the German forces, he will blow up the Cathedral and lay the crime upon the Germans. That would be a sad prospect. The inclosing in of which the Gospel speaks fails not. By Lampertheim stand 2,200 peasant wagons. Round about in all the villages and on the roads cannon of every calibre, up to the heaviest siege advance, with abundant ammunition. An exchange of dispatches hurries to and fro. Our pulses beat quicker; we have plunged into the whirl of an historic drama. The arrogant Governor of Strasbourg Citadel must no longer feel secure, at least he is throwing out ballast. This morning 160 German soldiers, who had served in the Foreign Legion, were thrust out, ten at a time, at all the doors, with the threat that if they turned round they should be immediately shot down. The poor wretches stood between two fires. Some of them wore French uniforms, and were naturally regarded by our troops as Frenchmen. As they neared our out-posts, who knows how many would get fired upon? I saw two of them brought in. They were born Pomeranians, and fell into the hands of their own landsfolk. The expulsion of these people may be regarded as a symptom that discipline inside the fortress is in a very precarious condition. And yet it is said the commandant, simply because the French arms have suffered defeat in the open field, now declares that they will vindicate their honor in the fortress. But after what fashion? By the sacrifice of a beautiful city and of thousands of its inmates. Is that to be called a vindication of honor? How much effort is made on our side to show forbearance is evinced in the renewal of strict orders to spare even in the minutest detail the property of the Alsatians.

PARLEYS.

Aug. 22.—At 10 o'clock this morning some commotion is visible on the roads and in the houses at the end of the hamlet of Mundolsheim, where one looks out upon the Black Forest range, among the higher and lower officers, the surgeons, nursing staff, &c., and to and fro one sees in rapid movement the little wiry, iron-firm figure of our commander, Gen. von Werder. A spare, close-shaved, ruddy presence, with blonde mustache and sparkling eyes, he moves hither and thither, issuing commands, receiving reports. * * * Two horsemen gallop up, one, a burly, powerful figure, holds a white flag; a trumpet is slung round him. He remains on horseback. The other, young, agile, sinewy, swings nimbly down from the saddle, and hands over a dispatch. It is our cartel bearer, with a trumpeter, who has just returned from the fortress. The group fall back. Gen. Werder and Col. Leszczynski read the dispatch apart. Werder from time to time gives short, decisive nods. [illegible] the dispatch contain? Those who know are not allowed to divulge. [illegible] Commandant Ulrich [illegible] The dispatch [illegible] The Grand Duke of Baden follows up with his adjutants; the genuinely hearty and intelligent goodness of soul which speaks out from the features of the man have acquired already during the campaign a heightened expression. It requires all the unselfish openness of character of this Prince to maintain so freely and frankly the position he has here chosen out. Without any independent command, he is the embodiment in many ways of the central, cohesive forces of this Baden Division, which, though a less brilliant task be assigned to them, have one exacting the utmost skill, courage and endurance. The Grand Duke is greeted with fitting honors. All the higher officers betake themselves to the residence of the commander. It is quiet in the street. Soon a sympathizing group forms itself round a young man with careworn visage. He is another Strasbourg exile named Schiel, born in Zurich, and has been for two years clerk in the house of Stahling & Co. While passing through the streets with a Prussian friend, he was overheard speaking German, was instantly arrested, and with four others was thrust into a small cell in the Maison Civile, the so-called New Tower. Here was a wooden sloping bench on which one man could lie, two could lean against it, the fourth had to walk up and down. Later, they were taken, with fifty others, to a prison. * Among them were many brewers' men from Bavaria, torn from their wagons and carried to jail; they were in their shirt-sleeves and leather aprons. The Lausanne Missionary Society had sent to that of Strasbourg four men as aids. No sooner were they arrived, than the cry arose "they are spies." They were arrested and imprisoned. In vain the society reclaimed them. They were sent off to Kehl, under an oath to reveal nothing.

ACTION, NOT WORDS.

Aug. 23—Evening.—It is decided. Enough of pourparlers. Our patience is worn out. To-night the bombardment opens, at first from the artillery at Kehl. Commandant Ulrich, who requires us to display every species of humanity while he exhibits none himself, requested yesterday that he might send the women and children out of the city. Apart from the impossibility of our undertaking this, there is the quartering them or conducting them away, for neither of which we have the means. Many other inconveniences are obvious, and besides this is war, and we cannot relieve the commandant of the difficulties which should force him to a surrender. Want and hunger, the tears and lamentings of women and children are indeed heartrending—at least for an army of citizens such as the German Army is; for how many thousands of them have left wife and child to stand before the bullets of the foe! But within the fortress the misery of the innocent, may be, will at length constrain the commandant, who vapors about his military honor, to desist staking human life upon his gambler's game of glory. The game is lost, no further stroke of hazard will avail. * * * The commandant further required of us to forward for him a letter to his wife in Paris. This was courteously acceded to. This afternoon at Mundolsheim it was strangely quiet. It was like the deep inhaling of one's breath before a mighty cry of alarm was pealed forth. As I returned to Lampertheim troops of Bavarians met me in blue blouses, with axes and shovels, who must work to-night in the trenches. The willows along the road, and far into the thickets, are cut down to make gabions for the trenches. Troops of artillery follow them, fine, sturdy fellows, full of courage which knows no bounds. At midnight the fire opens. I go to the heights of Mundolsheim, which commands Strasbourg and all the landscape round, to witness the scene.

KNOCKING AT THE GATE.

Aug. 24—Early morning.—The agitation of heart we feel at this moment I cannot describe. The story of the Judgment of Solomon is repeated. What is Strasbourg to the French? It is no bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh; therefore, rather than the other one should have it let it perish. We, however, feel Alsace very near to us, and Strasbourg has a sound we cherish deep down in our hearts. We would save the life of the fair and, spite of all, the German city, not destroy it, and yet must we aim at it our deadly shattering cannon balls. In this frame of mind, in good companionship, I passed the foreposts. The heavens were obscured with clouds. In a side road, artillerymen with low voices were practising the service of the guns. Higher up, we mount between the vineyards; on the horizon flashes are seen, leaping forth in quick succession, like summer lightning; the wind blows from us, and yet we continually hear the dull, deep sound of the cannonade. There goes a mighty knock for admission. In Strasbourg many lights were kindled, but in no long time extinguished. Beneath us, at the foot of the hill on the roadway, the movement of carts and horses went on uninterruptedly. It was like the strange rush of a torrent, and between-whiles one heard the frequent cry of the wagoners, and the call of commands. From Strasbourg a flash, a report made frequent reply, but of no observable accuracy. Silently we turn back to our quarters. In the hollow of the road a heavy gun had struck against a boundary stone, and stood fast. Mysterious figures stand in the dark night beside the gun, and heave away under the cry "steady." A troop of Uhlans come out of the village. The ponderous mortar-gun is set afloat, and proceeds crashing, crackling, shaking the foundations of the causeway. Another gun follows. The soldiers, who have thrown their gray jackets over their uniforms and had a weird spectral aspect, ride away from the remounting of the cannon, nimbly leaping on their guns and ammunition, as they proceed along exultingly. So through the night do our fellow-citizens join in the service of the Fatherland. * * * In the village a lantern is hung out at every house to light the soldiers on their way.

BEFORE STRASBOURG.

"Aug. 25.—Before Strasbourg, morning.—Strasbourg burns! In this word are crowded all the horrors, terrors, anguish of heart we experienced in the past night. My eyes yet smart from the fire flashes, my hand trembles still. So was it to be! Again is there a night of St. Bartholomew—for such was the one just passed—with detestation to be graven in history, but not through fault of ours. On those who must needs deck their heads with glory, on their heads alone lies the blame. The worst injury an enemy can inflict upon a man, upon a people, is to force them to acts from which they recoil with aversion. We are in the position of a man who declines a duel and yet is compelled to shoot down his adversary. Unhappily it must be done. But, yesterday, we made offers to the Commandant of Strasbourg to come out, or send a trusty officer, to convince himself that resistance was in vain, and that we could only with the utmost pain bring ourselves to fire even a part of Strasbourg. He replied—an inspection of our position would be construed as a first probability of his surrendering the fortress. He had, however, resolved to defend it to the last man and the last cartridge. It was said, yesterday, that the broad pillars of smoke testified that Kehl was again set on fire by the French. We kept quiet until the break of evening, the columns of flame in Kehl flared up wide, mounting heavenward, and incessantly were fire-balls hurled thither from the citadel. Now began on our side the fire—flash for flash, blow for blow, they were returned with interest. There, the citadel blazes up; the fast falling night revealed every fire-flame. Bombs soared aloft and descended. Now the city was on fire north from the cathedral. It must have fallen on inflammable material, for instantly the flames shot heavenward. From this point who can paint the scene! Here and there it blazed up; we saw four, five conflagrations; two united, and presented a vast roaring furnace. The wind blew from the west, and fanned the flames, they darted up forked tongues of fire. A spectator cried out, 'See there how the cathedral towers aloft above the clouds of smoke, how venerable, as if mutely threatening and reproving the men who hurl reckless flames against each other.' 'If the cathedral does but remain unharmed,' was the cry that ran from mouth to mouth, and meanwhile feelings of deep compassion were expressed for those within the city. In spirit we are transported among those now wailing in vaulted cellars, as they heard the thunder of the guns, ignorant where the fires were raging, perhaps even their own homes. And in the streets the fires must be left to rage unchecked. Who could strive to quench them while each minute further discharges are falling! How many cry out to their own dear ones, seek them, and are like beings bewildered, in their own homes. What striking, what misery! If one could but compress together the heart-throbs of the people, far louder, quicker, mightier must be the stroke than the deep roar of the guns, which, incessantly discharged, lit up the gloom, here—there—till the eye could no longer follow. Midnight had set in before we decided to go home. We could see each other as in full moonlight. The fields, the vineyards were lit up; the church of Mundolsheim, with its white grave-stones; suddenly the light grows still brighter. Now that we had not seen the flames for a time, they appeared broader, stronger, more voracious. It was difficult to tear oneself away from the fearfully grand spectacle, and yet it must be. The villagers we met professed to know which part of the city would be saved from the flames. We strove to believe their assurances that the precincts of the cathedral, above all itself, would remain uninjured. And yet for a moment it had seemed to us that the cathedral terrace, which had been the observatory of the enemy, was on fire. It was, however, an illusion. The flames illuminated our homeward way. The sky was overspread with light clouds of a blood red. The fire must have been visible beyond the Rhine, far back into the Black Forest."

Detailed Accounts of the Most Sanguinary of the Battles—The Struggle at Vionville.

Correspondence of the London Times.

At last we have detailed accounts of the most sanguinary battle of the war—that of Mars-la-Tour, or Vionville, on the 16th ult. For a whole week it almost seemed as though a veil were to be thrown upon the horrors of this particular encounter. But the silence has been broken at length, and public as well as private letters permit us to form a pretty accurate idea of what occurred on that fatal day. As will be remembered, the battle was fought between the [illegible] by modern military science. But necessity knows no law.

THE CHARGE.

The attack was ordered and executed. Two regiments of Dragoon Guards and one regiment of Cuirassiers, the whole forming a column of 1,800, rode against the enemy, a thundering block of steel. Decimated long before they could flash their swords, their shattered remnants sufficed to cut down or disperse whole battalions. Then, attacked in their turn by Chasseurs d'Afrique, and immediately rescued by their own swift Hussars, they again cut a path for themselves into the enemy's ranks, and actually succeeded in preventing his contemplated assault. Shortly after this repetition of the Balaklava exploit, Prince Frederick Charles appeared on the battle-field and assumed the command. Eager to share the dangers and, if possible, the laurels of his troops, he had ridden the eighteen miles from Pont-à-Mousson in an hour. He was just giving orders to his brother-in-law, Duke Wilhelm of Mecklenburg, who had led the cavalry charge, when the long-expected succor at last made its appearance. It was the head of the Hanover *Corps d'Armée*, under Gen. von Voigt Rhetz, which, after a forced march on the plateau rising from the valley of the river, now fell upon the enemy's right flank. To assist their onward march the cavalry were sent round. But, although the Hanoverians advanced with a confident gallantry, worthy of the military renown of their race, and were commanded by a most able General, the battle remained stationary for two more hours. Not until after 6 o'clock, when, some Rhenish regiments coming up, the Germans were no longer so very much outnumbered, did the scale of victory begin to incline in their favor. Eventually, a general charge forced the enemy to fall back, hotly pursued by the Hanoverian horse and artillery. As usual in a French retreat, confusion now ensued, and assumed a degree out of proportion to the defeat sustained. But for the vicinity of Metz and the protection it afforded to the discomfited troops there might have been another disaster like that of Woerth. This was avoided by the nearness of the detached forts, but from a military point of view retreat to Metz, whence there is no escape, was perhaps even less eligible than flight to Paris, however precipitate and calamitous.

COST TO GERMANY.

The day of Mars-la-Tour has cost Germany almost twice as many men in killed and wounded as the day of Königgrätz. This is a fact which makes all the usual epithets, such as "terrible," "awful," &c., appear pitiably below the mark. Fortunately, eighty per cent. of the victims are slightly wounded, and will survive, although more or less incapacitated for work. The French losses are quite as large, and include even a greater number of dead. Putting the casualties on both sides together, the total we obtain is, I am afraid, rather in excess of 30,000. Some regiments have fared badly. The Twelfth Infantry lost 61 officers of the 69 it had, and 1,600 of the rank and file of the 3,000 forming its full complement. The Forty-seventh, almost equally unfortunate, had 47 officers and 1,400 men removed from the ranks; the Sixty-fourth, 61 officers and 1,000 men; the Seventy-second about 30 officers, 13 of whom are dead, and 2,600 men. Gloomiest of all seems to have been the doom of the Twenty-fourth, which is said to have been deprived of 2,000 men and nearly all its officers. Of the Dragoon Guards we know for certain that one-half the rank and file are dead or wounded. Nearly all their officers are gone or in a critical condition. The announcements of officers' deaths in the papers fill whole columns. Fathers, brothers and brides are leaving in shoals for the front to fetch the corpses of their beloved ones. Reading these terrible lists, one is sometimes led to think that a whole generation has passed away. Alas! at the name of Mars-la-Tour many a heart will ache for many a year to come!

HISTORICAL RESULTS.

Apart from the melancholy interest attaching to so fearful a collision, the records of this battle will probably be scrutinized by coming historians as affording a standard for appreciating the relative value of the contending armies. At Mars-la-Tour the French, for the first time in the entire course of this momentous war, engaged the Germans in a fair stand-up fight. Until this action the French, having always had time to choose their ground, had either stationed themselves high on hills, or dug themselves into rifle-pits, or, as usual, combining both advantages, lined the upper part of mountainous slopes with successive rows of ditches. But on this sanguinary 16th, being taken by surprise, they were mostly in the open fields, and obliged to do battle free of cover. At first they did not relish fighting under these unwonted conditions, and yielding before their advancing enemy, lost their camp and the position they had originally occupied. But soon getting exasperated at the reverse sustained at the hands of a foe not half as strong as themselves, they took the offensive with the utmost vehemence, and displayed the *élan* for which they have been so long and so justly famous. Met with composure, they eventually succumbed. The regiments who kept them at bay nearly a whole day were Brandenburgers, the descendants of the soldiers of Frederick the Great, and it seems, as imperturbable as their forefathers.

SALM SALM'S DEATH.

Among the many victims of the war is Prince Salm, who accompanied the Archduke Maximilian to Mexico, and so narrowly escaped sharing the same fate. He fell on the 18th, at Rezonville. The Regiment Queen Augusta, to which he belonged, on that day had twenty-eight officers and 900 rank and file struck off its muster-roll.

The Storming of St. Privat—A Staff Officer's Sketch.

Berlin (Aug. 30) Correspondence of the Times.

To fill up the outline of the battle of Rezonville given in my yesterday's letter, I transmit some detailed accounts we have received from the front. As they will speak for themselves, I refrain from adding so much as a word of comment. The first of the subjoined letters refers to the part the Fourth Brigade of the Guards, consisting of the infantry regiments "Emperor Francis and Queen Augusta," took in the battle. The writer is a staff officer, and the portion of his graphic sketch I am going to lay before your readers describes the storming of St. Privat, on the right wing of the French: "St. Privat is a village on a steep and lofty cliff, which commands the ground for many miles round. The village has many stone buildings of considerable height, which offer the most valuable facilities for defensive purposes. Both its position and its houses had been turned to excellent account by the enemy. On this towering height [illegible] o'clock—that is, after an incessant cannonade of three hours, the enemy's guns were silenced by ours [illegible] around the pits we had dug in the ground, and looked at the dead lying at our feet in silent rows, there were few among us who did not feel the tears coursing down their cheeks. No one that sits quietly at home and reads the reports from the battle-fields in the papers can have the faintest idea of what the horrors of war really are. Life and limb, treasure and property, alike melt away in the furnace of battle. Eternal disgrace to the infamous wretches who have conjured up all this misery! Toward 6 o'clock our friends the Saxons passed the improvised cemetery. Cheerful and good-natured as ever, they marched to a spirited tune that broke strangely upon our ears, but they had awakened the musical propensities of some of our men, and hymns and national anthems filled the rest of the evening."

The Contest at Sedan.

Chevenge (Sept. 2) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Having witnessed the great battle of yesterday, which in all probability is the last of the war, from a hill above the village of Chevenge, from which I write to you, beside the King and his staff, I think I cannot do better than describe to you what I saw myself, as the official telegrams will have given you an account of the main facts of the battle before this can possibly reach you.

THE SITE.

Above the village of Chevenge rises a high hill, from the crown of which a most magnificent view, not only of the town of Sedan, but of the whole valley of the Meuse for many miles, is to be obtained. The battle began about 5 A. M., and the King left the village of Vendres, where he had slept, at 7½ A. M., for the scene of action. I arrived there about half an hour after His Majesty. A more splendid panorama than that which stretched for miles beneath us it would be impossible to imagine. The hill on which the King, Bismarck, von Roon, Gen. Moltke, and a numerous staff (including Gens. Sheridan and Forsyth, in the uniform of the United States,) stood is about three miles from the town of Sedan, situated some thousand feet below it. On our left, about half a mile off, was another eminence, crowned by a chateau newly-built and ugly, in front of which the Crown Prince and his staff were placed. On our left, in the valley below, were heavy masses of Prussian cavalry out of range of the French guns. Still further to the left, though out of sight, were the Wurtembergers, in reserve in case the doomed and hemmed-in French Army should attempt to break out in that direction. About half a mile in front of the cavalry ran the Meuse, the broken railway bridge forming a most conspicuous *point de mire* from our hill. On the right bank, the French side, I may say—the Prussians had a battery of six guns, which did them great service during the first six hours of the action. Beyond this battery was a large village, named Glaire, witness of many a battle in the sixteenth century, which met with the usual fate of villages in warfare, being all on fire by the French shells early in the day. The Prussian line extended for miles beyond the village, as far as the great wood which runs to the Belgian frontier, only seventeen miles from where we stood. To the right—our right—of the line, and distant about three miles, lay Sedan; but between Glaire and Sedan there is first a plain and then a low hill running out as a promontory into the plain, and steep on the side of Le Chesne, but flat and unbroken on the top for more than a mile until it reaches the outskirts of Sedan, where it rises sharply to the woods above the town. Right of this stands Sedan, its buildings and old-fashioned fortifications plainly visible to the naked eye from our hill. We could plainly see not only the fortifications, but a new looking stone church with a handsome Gothic spire. To the right or east of this were large barracks close to the Meuse, and beyond these again an old castle, I believe the arsenal of Sedan. Above this chateau was the citadel. Above Sedan are large woods, and in the faubourg between these woods and the town itself were the French troops in masses, some of the columns apparently inactive all day. On the east of the town was a tolerably open space for some three or four miles, and then a gentle rise, on which the French batteries were placed; beyond them were large woods, in front of which were the Saxons under Prince Albert, the heir to the throne. Behind the Saxons were the Prussian Guards, in reserve at first, to prevent the French attempting to cut their way out to Carignan and Montmédy. Between the Saxons and ourselves, and south-east of Sedan, on both sides the Meuse, were the two Bavarian corps, their left flank extending to our hill, and joining the two Prussian corps on the west and south-west of the beleaguered town of which I have already spoken. On the immediate right of our hill was the large wood of La Marfée, running to the Belgian frontier. Between this and Sedan the ground sloped down, forming a plateau half way to the river, which was occupied by the Bavarian batteries thundering all day at our feet.

THE BATTLE [illegible]

The King arrived on the hill above Chevenge, commanding a view of the whole valley of the Meuse, at 7½ A. M., with Bismarck, von Roon, von Moltke, and a numerous staff, including Gens. Sheridan and Forsyth, of the United States Army. On a hill about [illegible] to the left of us were the Crown Prince and [illegible] staff. I joined the King's staff at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] the battle, which began at [illegible] was then becoming general along the whole Prussian line, but until [illegible] o'clock there was [illegible] done only by artillery. At [illegible] o'clock the Prussian battery placed above the broken railway bridge [illegible] on their left [illegible] silenced two French batteries [illegible] twelve guns [illegible] slope of the hill between them and [illegible] which caused a general retreat of the French infantry on the Prussian left [illegible] Sedan. Just at this time I was [illegible] to introduce myself to Gen. von Roon, and was able to [illegible] his remarks. At twenty-five minutes [illegible] we noticed the [illegible] plateau [illegible] hill [illegible] west of Sedan [illegible] Prussian guns [illegible] the French [illegible] forced to seek reinforcements. In about ten minutes they returned in strength and vigor, and drove them back toward Sedan. The French infantry seemed to us to have had enough of it. A regiment of Cuirassiers which was drawn up by the side of the columns of infantry charged the advancing Prussians, who not only repulsed them with great loss but actually followed the retreating horsemen at the double, driving them before them in a surprising manner. Three times the Cuirassiers charged with the greatest bravery, always to be repulsed with greater and greater loss; at last, the Prussians having got two four-pounders up on the disputed hill, the French were compelled to retire definitely into Sedan. All this while a most tremendous battle was going on on the Prussian right, which I shall describe in my next.

SURRENDER.

At six o'clock the Bavarians made their way into the fortifications of Sedan, and about 5 their artillery gained the crest to the east of the town, and completely commanded it. At 6 o'clock the French, being completely surrounded, sent a flag of truce to our hill to ask for terms of surrender. The commandant of Sedan was ordered to report himself immediately to the King of Prussia, and an unconditional surrender of Marshal McMahon's army was demanded.

At 6½ arrived a letter from the Emperor to the King, saying, "As I could not die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at your Majesty's feet." This message was brought by Gen. Reilly. A consultation took place between Bismarck, the King, the Crown Prince, and Generals von Roon and von Moltke; the King then sat down and wrote a letter, his two Aides-de-Camp holding a chair as a table. At 7:30 the King handed his letter to Gen. Reilly, who rode off at 7:35, accompanied by a Prussian officer.

The Belgians have 45,000 men concentrated on the frontier. They have sent 2,000 French prisoners to Beverloo.

At 7 on Friday morning, as I rode down to Sedan, I met Napoleon III., with three of his Generals, driving to Vendres, the King of Prussia's head-quarters, 12 kilometres from Sedan.

BASE-BALL.

Mutual vs. Eckford.

The contest between these Clubs, played on the Union Grounds, yesterday, resulted as follows. Higham appeared for the first time as a Mutual player:

ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	T.B.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	T.B.
Allison, 1st b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Higham, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malone, p	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], c	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beach, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Patterson, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Allison, 2d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], 3d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], 3d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Mills, 1st b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Dyn, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wolters, p	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jas. Snyder, c	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. Mills, c	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	McMahon, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conigan, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Swandell, 2d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Eckford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Umpire—Mr. Golden, of the Union Club.
Time of game—1 hour 50 minutes.

Star vs. Harmonic.

There was a respectable gathering on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday, to witness the above game. It was not begun until after 4 o'clock, and, in consequence, there were but eight innings played. There was but little interest manifested. Below is the score:

STAR.	O.	R.	1B.	T.	HARMONIC.	O.	R.	1B.	T.
Rogers, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sillicks, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicks, c	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fenniman, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ballard, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clark, 1st b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clyne, 2d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brown, 2d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cummings, p	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sullivan, p	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beavens, 3d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lewis, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	McKeever, c	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Packer, 1st b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], 3d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Rogers, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thornton, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	24	11	7	[illegible]

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	
Harmonic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	=11
Star	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Umpire—Mr. Ferguson, of Atlantic Club.

Athletic vs. Enterprise.

The Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, had a match with the Enterprise of Brooklyn, on the 13th, which resulted as follows:

Athletic	3	7	6	11	4	3	6	0	0	=40
Enterprise	1	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	= 8

Time of Game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Cricket—St. George vs. Young America

To-day the grand match, English *vs.* American cricketers, will take place at the St. George Cricket Grounds, Hudson City, and a very fine display of cricket is anticipated on the occasion. The contesting parties are the celebrated eleven of the Young America Club of Philadelphia, and the eleven of the St. George Club of this City. The latter will be chosen from the following players: Bunce, Brown, Butterfield, Cater, Cooper, Earnshaw, Fortun, Gordon, Hatfield, Carpenter, Norley, Moeran, Napier. The game will begin each day at noon, and stumps will be drawn at 6 P. M.

Book Trade Sale.

At the trade sale-rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, the great book trade sale will commence this morning at 9 o'clock. The consignments will be sold in the following order:

First Day's Sale.—J. P. Lippincott & Co., Altemus & Co.

Second Day's Sale.—Hurd & Houghton, Theo. Bliss & Co., American Tract Society, Clarke & Maynard, Charles Desilver, M. Polock, George R. Lockwood, Little, Brown & Co., J. W. Bouton, London Printing and Publishing Company, Geo. F. Coolidge, Howe & Ferry, James Miller, W. W. Harding, Lee & Walker.

Third Day's Sale.—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Invoice J. Sewer, Barnes & Potts, W. I. Pooley, S. R. Wells, J. B. Morton & Co., Wm. Rutter & Co., Hammersley & Co., T. W. Storer, assignee, Invoice C C, Claremont Manufacturing Company.

Fourth Day's Sale—Catholic Books.—P. O'Shea, P. Donahoe, D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

G. M. Whipple & A. A. Smith, George Stacy, Charles Taber & Co., Photographs and Ambrotypes.

Fifth Day's Sale.—G. P. Putnam & Sons, Bridgman & Childs, David G. Francis, Gould & Lincoln, Sunday-school Repository, Invoice L, Sheldon & Co., Alfred Martien, G. & C. Merriam, B. Westerman & Co., J. B. Ford & Co., Chas. Scribner & Co., E. B. Treat & Co., Scribner, Welford & Co.

Sixth Day's Sale.—Fields, Osgood & Co., Leavitt & Allen Bros.

Seventh Day's Sale.—J. E. Tilton & Co., Invoice A A, George W. Fisher, D. Appleton & Co., E. H. Butler & Co., Henry C. Lea, Southwestern Book and Publishing Company, W. A. Townsend & Adams, J. H. Ladd, W. Yeusst, Wm. J. Widdleton, Leypoldt & Holt, S. D. Burlock & Co.

Eighth Day's Sale.—D. Ashmead, agent, N. Tibbals & Son, Sever, Francis & Co., Wm. Gowans, Chas. S. Jones, Invoice, G. H. Shaefer & Koradi, Nichols & Hall, John G. Wells & Co., H. H. & T. W. Carter, Wm. Flint, W. A. Leary, Jr., F. B. Felt & Co., Alex. Agar, X. Y. Havens, National Publishing Company, J. S. Locke & Co., A. Roman & Co., Dean & Son, Bismarck, Cassell, Petter & Galpin, W. W. Swayne, Theodore Stroefer, Geo. Routledge & Sons.

Ninth Day's Sale.—R. Worthington, George Gebbie, Virtue & Yorston, T. Nelson & Sons, L. Reeve & Co., Alex. Murray & Son, Provost & Co., Ward, Lock & Tyler, B. Quaritch, Chapman & Hall, Edward Lumley, W. L. Allison, A. V. Wilson, Invoice A L, Invoice J A, Invoice No. 1, Invoice No. 2, Invoice No. 3, Caldwell & Co., H. Wood, Jr., N. Perry, Invoice 8, Invoice A, A. L. Bancroft & Co., S. Raynor & Co., J. B. Smith & Co., Invoice A A A.

Stereotype Plates, at 1 o'clock—W. A. Townsend & Adams, J. W. Bouton, Edward Lumley.

New-Jersey State Rifle Match.

It has been decided to hold the State rifle match of New-Jersey, at Clifton, about two miles above Passaic, on the extension of the New-York and Erie, Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, on the 29th ult. The match will be open to all members of the National Guard of New-Jersey. The different matches will be as follows: The Major-General's match, the Commander-in-Chief's match, the Winchester repeating match, and the Remington Arms Company have offered as a prize an elegant gold mounted Remington militia rifle. A great deal of interest is manifested in the match, and it will probably draw together a large concourse of people.

Hatters' Strike in Newark.

The hat-finishers in Orange have struck for higher wages, although they are now receiving from $20 to $40 per month, according to the competency of the workmen. The firms in which the strikes have occurred have declared themselves independent, and have sent for and employed men who do not belong the Finishers' Association. The firms that have already refused the demands of the strikers are Ira Dodd & Co., D. F. Stecker, Hageman & Co., W. McChesney, Thompson, Son & Co., and Charles Kreacher.

Quarantine Affairs—An Outrageous Case—Yellow Fever in the Lower Bay.

Yesterday was discharged from Quarantine Hospital, as cured, one of the crew of the ship *Alta Vela*, which arrived at this port some weeks ago. The man had a very bad attack of the yellow fever, and at first but little hopes were entertained of his recovery. His case recalls to mind a most outrageous act perpetrated by the authorities of the port from whence the vessel started. When the *Alta Vela* arrived in the harbor she was at once visited by the Quarantine doctor, who was shown a clean bill of health, signed by the proper authorities at Cienfuegos. He was, however, told there was a slight case of sickness on board, and on examining the patient, he discovered that it was yellow fever. The man was taken to the hospital, and he is the same who was discharged yesterday. The bill of health signed by the authorities of Cienfuegos stated distinctly that there was no dangerous sickness on board, and yet it has been ascertained that on the very day this bill was signed, and while the vessel lay in port, her Captain died of yellow fever, and the ship soon after proceeded uninterrupted on her way.

Last Tuesday the steam-ship *Bienville* arrived, with a quantity of merchandise and a number of passengers, from Havana and New-Orleans. It having been ascertained that there was a case of yellow fever on board, the steamer was delayed at lower Quarantine, where the man attacked by the disease died, yesterday morning, and was at once buried. Very soon after, the stewardess and Captain's boy began to show symptoms of the same malady, and by the time the doctor visited them were in a very bad state. They were immediately removed to Quarantine Hospital, where they now lie. There are but faint hopes entertained of their recovery.

POLICE MATTERS.

Trials of Delinquents—Action of the Board.

In consequence of the omission on Monday, there was a large calendar yesterday of delinquents, requiring Commissioners Bosworth and Brennan sitting in separate rooms to dispose of it. The majority of the cases were of the usual character, being charges for violations of the rules and neglect of duty. An exception was the case of Patrolman Henry, of the Eighth Precinct, who was charged by Richard Banks, a colored man, with clubbing him without provocation. It appeared, however, that Banks had no opportunity to see the man who struck him, and went immediately to the Station-house, where he was given the name of Henry as that of the officer who was on the post. It appeared that Henry was not on post, but an officer named Foley was. The case was therefore dismissed, but Commissioner Bosworth directed Banks to go to the Station-house and get the name of the officer who was on the post, and required Capt. McDermott to learn how the singular mistake was made.

Patrolman Webber, of the Second Precinct, was charged with intoxication by Sergt. Wilson, who testified that Webber came in the house "from off post" and exhibited drunkenness by stumbling on the stairs, in his walk and in other ways. The accused denied that he was drunk, and offered evidence to show that he was sick. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman Dynan, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was accused by Sergt. Fitzgerald of being off post and lying down asleep, with his cap and coat off, in the switch-house of the Hudson River Railroad at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. The accused admitted all but the accusations of lying down and being asleep, stating in explanation that his new shield with the patent fastening had fallen off, and he had gone in the house and taken his coat off to put the shield on again. It is a peculiarity of these shields that, while they fall off without the slightest provocation, putting them on is a work of much time and trouble. The case was referred to the Board.

Further testimony, but none of it pertinent, was taken in the case of Roundsman Patrick J. Kelly, of the Broadway squad, to whose intoxication while on post a number of credible witnesses had testified on Friday. Notwithstanding the positive character of this testimony, Kelly, at a meeting of the Board held yesterday afternoon, was allowed to remain on duty by being transferred from the Broadway squad to the Twelfth Precinct, and final judgment in his case deferred. At the same meeting the Board dismissed from the Department Dennis Kenney, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and Charles McCullom, of the Thirty-second Precinct, who had been found asleep on post.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Felonious Assaults—Various Phases of Larceny—Fire—Sudden Deaths—Minor Offences and Accidents.

Samuel O. Crawford was arrested in this City yesterday upon a charge of false pretenses. It is alleged that when in Albany he obtained $250 by falsely representing himself as the owner of a bond and mortgage for $3,000. He was taken to Albany last evening for trial.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the one-story brick building No. 340 West Thirty-fifth-street, occupied as a soda-water factory by John C. Allen, doing a damage of about $500 to stock and building, which is fully covered by insurance.

Louis Stamm, of No. 456 West Fortieth-street, fell from his cart yesterday, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, and was severely injured.

Maria McGann, of No. 159 West Twentieth-street, was knocked down yesterday at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twentieth-street, by a baker's wagon, and severely hurt. Adam Sharpe, the driver was arrested.

The liquor-store of John Nugent, No. 587 Grand-street, was damaged by fire to the amount of $300, yesterday morning.

Sergt. O'Brien, of the Harbor Police, yesterday morning arrested John Martin and James McCarlick in a small boat, on the North River, off Pier No. 38, who had in the boat 1,400 pounds of rice, valued at $140, which is supposed to have been stolen.

Tuesday evening an affray took place at No. 425 First-avenue, during which Mrs. Catharine McConville was stabbed by her brother-in-law, Thomas McConville, in the groin, and it was supposed at the time that she was only slightly injured. Yesterday, however, she became much worse, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon William Kane entered the store of Adams & Co., jewelers, No. 825 Broadway, and sold them a composition watch which he represented to be gold, for $50. The fraud was detected shortly afterward, and Kane was arrested. He was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Judge Cox, and held for trial.

Joseph Wilson, alias Pretty Joe, was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for having a pistol and brass knuckles in his possession. It seems that in the saloon of Reddy the Blacksmith, Tuesday night, Joe disputed with his namesake, Joe Coburn, who is a partner of Reddy in the saloon, on Broadway, near Houston-street. There was a good array of sports present, and quickly the party became divided into pretty fairly-matched hostile ranks. Several blows were given and received on both sides. Reddy called in an officer, and ordered the arrest of Pretty Joe on a charge of disorderly conduct. Joe drew brass knuckles and a pistol, and displayed an intention to use them. He was, however, secured and marched off to the Eighth Precinct Station-house.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, Hezekiah Springer pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a uniform of the Ninth Regiment, the property of Arthur Blaney, No. 152 Bowery, and was held to answer.

Wm. Gohna and Helena Gohna, were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with having robbed John Bugalis, a one-legged soldier, whom he had induced to enter a saloon at No. 104 Mott-street. He was held to answer.

George E. Tuck was, yesterday, arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, charged with having passed a false check on James Redmond, of No. 139 Chambers-street, a few days ago. It was drawn on the Market Savings Bank for $175 in the name of Young & Co., payable to the order of Acker, Merral & Condit. Tuck was tucked into safe quarters to await his trial.

Wm. Bischoff, of No. 265 Greenwich-street, aged twenty, while out riding at Fort Lee on Sunday, was thrown from his wagon, and fractured his skull. He died on Tuesday night, and Coroner Keenan was notified yesterday.

Arthur Duane Decker, aged eight years, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from lock-jaw, produced by injuries received a week ago by being run over by a truck. Coroner Keenan was notified.

Coroner Schirmer was notified yesterday that the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, of No. 14 Essex-street, were at the Bellevue Hospital. They died within a day or two of each other, and have left five little children.

John Brennan, aged fifty, was found dead in the wood-shed of No. 122 Worth-street, on Tuesday evening. Coroner Keenan was notified yesterday.

Coroner Keenan was notified, yesterday, of the sudden demise of Mary Jane Webb, aged thirty-six, who was found in the streets on Tuesday evening, and brought to the Twentieth Precinct.

Coroner Keenan received notice, yesterday, of the death of a boy, Matthew Dolan, who fell out of the third-story window of No. 862 Second-avenue, on Tuesday evening.

Funeral of Major William Denman.

Major William Denman, founder and for more than thirty years editor of the *Truth Teller*, of New-York, the first Roman Catholic paper published in this country, was buried, yesterday, in Calvary Cemetery, near Brooklyn.

The funeral services took place in St. Stephen's Church, on Carroll-street, near Court, Brooklyn. A solemn mass of requiem was offered for the repose of his soul by Father Curran, of St. Andrew's, New-York, and an eloquent address pointing out the many noble traits in his character was delivered by Father Bryant. The funeral cortege was of the most unassuming character.

A Chinese Murderer in Court.

A Chinaman, named Charles Appo, was arraigned before Justices Shandley and Dowling, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of having committed an assault on Charles Pann, also a native of China, with a hammer. The accused was recognized as an ex-convict, who was sent to State Prison for life about eleven years ago for killing a woman. He was pardoned about a year ago. The Court fined him $50 and sent him to the Penitentiary for six months, the severest punishment that could be imposed. He was told by Justice Dowling that he was a dangerous character in the community.

THE CITY CENSUS.

Marshal Sharpe's Reply to Mayor Hall's Manifesto—The Returns Declared to be Correct—Proposition to Test the Accuracy of the Work—The Mayor Challenged to Enumerate a Sixth Ward District.

Gen. SHARPE has established a new Bureau in connection with the census, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth in regard to the complaints against the enumerators of several districts. The following interesting communication explains itself:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
Sept. 14, 1870.

To the People of the Southern District of New-York:

As Marshal of this district it has been my duty to carry out the law under which the ninth census of the United States is taken. From the earliest moment, and throughout its operation, difficulties have been experienced and criticisms met that were unexpected and unjust. I have not found an opportunity of replying to irresponsible attacks, particularly when the motives which prompted them were apparent. But a recent communication from the Mayor of the City of New-York to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, which was published in yesterday's papers, makes it my duty to no longer disregard such criticisms as seem to have received official sanction. For the purpose of taking the census, 347 gentlemen have been commissioned within this district. It is believed that they are among the most reputable citizens of the community, and the care taken in their appointment, and in the consideration of their recommendations, and the proof afforded by the excellence of their returns, lead me to believe that as a body they will compare favorably in capability and character with any officials of the City of New-York. Several gentlemen were appointed to represent the Press; one, indeed, belonging to the regular staff of an influential daily journal which has been most persistent in its attacks upon the census. It was believed that the newspapers desired correct information concerning the details of the law and its operations, and as the results, with the exception of the totals of population, were intended to be confidential, it was thought best to appoint gentlemen of character representing the Press, and this was done so far as application was made. In addition thereto the apartment in my office wherein the census matters have been transacted has been open at all times and at all hours to the gentlemen representing the Press, and they have been continually, and, I may be permitted to add, in an unusual manner, daily assistants at the operation of the law. They have been present when the Marshals were commissioned; they have stood by and listened to their inquiries when calling for directions, and they have stood by the side of the clerks and examined the final returns. No part of the work has been concealed from them.

On the 16th July I addressed a communication to the leading papers of the City, in which I said: "I respectfully invite all fair criticism upon the manner in which the census work is being performed, and for this purpose I will furnish the names of the Assistant Marshals for the different subdivisions returned, in order that alleged inaccuracies or failures may be brought home to the proper person." Not a single application has ever been made to this office for the name of the Assistant Marshal within whose district inaccuracies or failures were alleged. At the same time, I have continued to publish the returns of the several districts, sometimes with the names of the Assistant Marshals and sometimes without them, but always accompanied by their names whenever requested. The law under which the census is taken was passed more than twenty years ago, and I have no discretion as to the time within which the duty is to be performed. The Marshals receive their compensation according to the amount of work which they bring in, and it is, therefore, to the interest of every Assistant Marshal to increase the number of names to the largest extent possible. The Assistant is directed by law to visit every house, and I have reason to believe that in the districts returned the law has been faithfully complied with. In fact, the districts comprising tenement-houses were eagerly sought for, as it was known that there the compensation would be considerable.

In regard to the Mayor's communication, I have no reason to believe that any census agent has asked preliminary questions substantially like this, "How many soldiers could this house turn out?" Nor do I believe that there has been a suggestion of concealment to tenement-house occupants when such suggestion would decrease the pay of the officer making it. I believe it would be well to test the accuracy of the census, and I respectfully invite the Mayor of the City of New-York to unite with me in the appointment of Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President of the Union League Club, to review the census returns of the Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward, where the total number of inhabitants is found to be 870, and the total vote last Fall was 707. I have many other districts in which I will in the future invite the Mayor to examine the census returns, and I may here add that I have written to Mr. HALL, asking that the complaints or the substance of them, together with the names and addresses of the complainants, be transmitted, with any other information he may have on the subject, in order that they may be properly investigated, and, if well-founded, that the enumeration about being completed may be corrected accordingly.

I have several Assistant Marshals, who are engaged in continually investigating alleged inaccuracies which appear in the Press, and as to these I have to say a word. A letter appeared in the *Herald* Sept. 4, 1870, purporting to be written by Mr. JOHN H. FRENCH, No. 92½ Bowery, stating that no enumerator had called to take the census of his house. On examination, it was ascertained that Mr. FRENCH had resided in that place, but no longer did so; that the census of the house had been properly taken, and finally Mr. FRENCH called to state that he resided in Williamsburg, and that the letter in the *Herald* was a lie and a forgery. Mr. SYDNEY MORSE published a letter in the *Herald* of the same date, alleging that no enumerator had visited his house. Upon examining the returns of the district wherein he resides I find the names of Mr. SYDNEY MORSE and his family, together with the statistical information regarding them. In another instance a reporter stated that he visited a block of houses in East Twenty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, and that no enumeration had been made there. The returns for this district have not yet been received. The Assistant Marshal is WILLIAM H. BOGART, residing at No. 88 Lexington-avenue.

In the New-York *Herald* of this morning also appeared a communication signed "C. L. S.," stating that "no census has been taken at No. 257 East Forty-Eighth-street." If this letter is not also a lie and a forgery, the initials exhibit that it was written by C. L. SICHEL, of No. 257 East Forty-eighth-street, the census of which house has been taken, and the names of C. L. SICHEL, his family, and the occupants of that house appear in their appropriate place upon the returns. The Assistant-Marshal is ABRAM W. KENNEDY, residing at No. 348 East Fifty-fifth-street.

I have met with difficulties in the prosecution of the work, and have official reports from the Assistant Marshals concerning them. I take one instance, and I will publish others as they may be necessary. WILLARD DIVOLL, an Assistant-Marshal, called at the office of the New-York *Daily News*, where he met Mr. NATHAN S. MORSE, the publisher or manager of that paper. Mr. MORSE absolutely refused to give any statement concerning the paper, his excuse being that Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD would not like it, and he said that Mr. WOOD was absent at Paris and would not be home for a month or more. The Assistant Marshal called a second time, after a considerable interval, when the following conversation took place:

Mr. MORSE—Do you want to see me for anything?

Mr. DIVOLL—Yes, Sir; I have called to see you in reference to the United States census. You will recollect I was here some weeks ago on this business.

Mr. MORSE—And did I not tell you I would not gives you any answers? And now you say I must.

Mr. DIVOLL—No, I don't say you must, but I ask if you would.

Mr. MORSE—No, I will be d—— if I will, and the quicker you get out of here the better.

Mr. DIVOLL—I must do my duty.

Mr. MORSE—There is the door; now you go out of here.

Mr. DIVOLL—I can go out, but I must inform you that you subject yourself to a fine for refusing to give the information, and I must report you to the United States Marshal.

Mr. MORSE—I don't care a d—— about you or the United States Marshal either.

The Assistant Marshals have performed their laborious duty at very low rates of pay, and during a season which has been unusually severe. They belong to the best citizens in the community, and I have yet to learn that they desire to sacrifice any right of the people of this district, or that they are liable to the partisan criticism of the Mayor of this City, because they have been unable to find all the votes which are claimed to have been polled at several preceding elections.

I now give notice to all citizens and the different officers within this district that on the 15th day of September, 1870, and for ten days thereafter, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) this office will be open for the reception of any complaint or statement as to the manner in which the census work has been performed, and in order that alleged inaccuracies may be corrected or omissions supplied, a suitable number of Assistant Marshals will be in attendance to examine each and every case thus brought to the knowledge of this office. And I further invite all those having doubts as to the integrity, value and efficiency of the present enumeration to call at this office and examine the manner in which the work is performed. And I particularly invite all corporate and other authorities of the cities and towns and villages within this district, to furnish me immediately with any omissions or inaccuracies which may have come to their knowledge. And I also announce that, if on examination of the returns of any subdivision, and the complaints received in relation thereto, or if from any other source of information by any "pretended" census or otherwise, before the present work under my charge is completed, the returns for any subdivision shall be proven grossly incorrect, I will cause the same to be re-enumerated. And I respectfully invite the co-operation and assistance of all classes of citizens, of all parties, to the end that justice may be done, that the accuracy of the census may be secured, and that no political rights may be sacrificed.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York.

Letter to the Mayor.

The following was sent to the Mayor yesterday:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1870.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: In your message to the Common Council, dated Sept. 12, 1870, you state that "numerous complaints have been preferred at your office by reputable citizens," alleging that the census being taken under my supervision "was partial and ineffective." I respectfully request that you will cause these complaints, or the substance of them, together with the names and addresses of the complainants, to be transmitted to me, together with any other information you may have on the subject, in order that they may be properly investigated, and, if well-founded, that the enumeration about being completed may be corrected accordingly.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Last Day of the Inquest—Verdict and Recommendation of the Jury.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner ROLLINS and the jury impaneled to investigate the circumstances surrounding the Nathan tragedy met at the City Hall for the purpose of rendering a verdict on the testimony already in evidence. At 1 o'clock the crowd began to assemble at the Coroner's office. Among those present were Messrs. WASHINGTON and FREDERICK NATHAN, Mr. LYONS, nephew of the deceased, Mr. EMANUEL B. HART and WILLIAM KELLY.

When the jury were all present Coroner ROLLINS addressed them as follows: You will remember that at our last meeting, gentlemen, this case was adjourned to give the Police an opportunity to find the murderer of Mr. NATHAN. For this purpose we adjourned *sine die*. But we were disappointed, and have been up to this moment unable to do so. The Police have informed me that they have no further testimony or evidence to offer, and this being so, at the request of deceased's friends, and with the concurrence of the District-Attorney, thinking there was no good to result from further delay, therefore, gentlemen, I submit the case, with the testimony already adduced, to you. After a very brief deliberation the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted upon his head with an instrument known as a "dog," in the hands of some person or persons unknown.

When this verdict was read and the jurors had signed their names, viz., MAUNSELL B. FIELD, of Union Club; BENJ. F. RUSSELL, No. 6 East Twentieth-street; GORDON W. BURNHAM, No. 125 Fifth-avenue; EDWARD R. JONES, No. 20 West Twenty-third-street; H. A. HORN, No. 114 West Thirty-eighth-street; O. H. MILDEBERGER, No. 69 West Twenty-third-street; HENRY MILLER, No. 3 Union-square, and H. H. PERKINS, No. 26 West Fourteenth-street, the Foreman, Mr. FIELD, said: Having rendered the only verdict we could in this case, and in so doing discharged our duty, I now, on behalf of myself and *confrères*, recommend as individuals and from experience derived in our capacity as jurors, that in all future cases of secret murder, the investigation before the Coroner be strictly confined to the ascertaining the cause of death, and that the Police be permitted to investigate the circumstances attending it with a view to finding the murderer. We recommend this because we are convinced, by our experience in this particular case, that the ends of justice would have been better encompassed by such a course. The testimony which we received and was published may possibly in this case have acted rather as a warning to criminals, giving them information how to avoid detection, than as a means of unraveling the Nathan mystery. We think the secret investigation of the Police would effect more than a public investigation of the facts before a Coroner. Then it would come before the Grand Jury, who would sift the matter as thoroughly as a Coroner's jury. We also recommend that in cases where rewards are offered, the terms should be so modified as to specifically include a person in collusion with the criminal, that is, having a guilty knowledge of the crime; that to such a party an immunity be offered by the proper authority—for instance, the District-Attorney, promising a legal indemnity for the act of disclosing all the knowledge in his possession.

At the conclusion of Mr. FIELD's remarks, Coroner ROLLINS discharged the jury, thanking them for their untiring and cheerful discharge of their duties, and hoping to meet them under more genial auspices in future.

THE FREE METHODISTS.

Opening Session of the Conference in this City—Appointment of Committees—Secret Societies.

The opening session of the Susquehanna Conference of the Free Methodist Church was held yesterday morning in the meeting-house in Forty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue. Rev. B. T. ROBERTS, the General Superintendent of the Free M. E. Church, presided, and W. GOULD was elected Secretary and J. T. JAMES Assistant Secretary. The "Free Methodist Church" is composed of seceders from the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, who about ten years ago broke away from the mother Church on account of alleged corruptions that had crept into the Church, such as ministers joining secret societies, the renting of pews in churches, the holding of church sociables and picnics, extravagance in dress, &c. The seceders claim to adhere to the original principles and practices of Wesleyan Methodism. The new Church has about 6,000 members in the United States, 109 traveling preachers, 95 local preachers, and a corresponding number of churches. It has one church in this City and one in Brooklyn. It has no Bishop but a "General Superintendent" instead, and the preachers are assigned by a council composed of the Chairmen of districts, with the General Superintendent and an equal number of laymen and ministers in each Council.

The Susquehanna Conference, which opened its sessions here yesterday, comprises the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. There were about sixty persons present, including ministers and lay delegates. The only business done was to organize by the appointment of Committees on Public Worship, Temperance, Statistics, Education, Publication, Sabbath-schools, Bible Cause, &c. R. D. PEASE, agent of the National Christian Association Opposed to Secret Societies, presented himself before the Conference, and requested the privilege to lay before the body the objects of the Anti-Secret Association, and present the whole subject of secret societies among Christians. He said he had been denied this privilege by conferences and other bodies of Christians, and now appealed to the Free Methodists. A vote was taken, and Mr. PEASE was unanimously requested to speak on the subject before the Conference, at a future time to be agreed upon. The Conference then adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning. There was preaching by ministers of the Conference, in the afternoon and evening, at the church in Forty-eighth-street.

A Contemptible Swindle.

The attention of the Custom-house was called yesterday to a contemptible swindle which has been practiced for some time upon our citizens, similar in its execution to the express package game. The houses of some of the residents of this City, Brooklyn and Hoboken, have been visited by the swindlers, who have presented a memorandum written on a piece of blank paper, professing to describe certain packages that were at the Custom-house awaiting payment of duty. The messenger would represent that if the package or packages were not removed by a certain day they would be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, and thus additional expense would be incurred.

In two instances the swindlers are known to have succeeded in obtaining money, and probably in many more. All those persons who have been victimized should make the facts known at the Custom-house and thus aid in the detection of the scoundrels. The authorities have heard of the presentation of some thirty bogus tickets.

One day last week a person called at the residence of H. B. STONE, No. 27 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, and presented a ticket for a package said to contain chromos. The representative of Mr. STONE declined to pay the sum demanded, whereupon the ticket was left, with directions to call at Room No. 75 Custom-house. There is no such room.

On another day last week, a messenger called at the residence of Mr. FRERE, No. 48 Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, and collected $4 97, duties on a box which he said was at the Custom-house and signed the receipt, "paid in full," Geo. Bagley.

New House of Detention for Witnesses.

A change is to be made in the Station-house and House of Detention accommodations in the Fourteenth Precinct. Sergt. DAVIS has removed his family from the old House of Detention in Mulberry-street, and next week the witnesses confined there, eighteen in number, will be removed to the new quarters, temporarily provided in the old Leonard-street Station-house, in the Fifth Precinct. This has been entirely refitted, and now presents a not only comfortable, but, in some respects, an elegant appearance. A handsome sitting-room has been added, and this, together with reception-rooms, bath-rooms, comfortable bedrooms, clean beds, and the attention that Mrs. REYNOLDS gives, will make the witnesses very comfortable. As soon as the removal of the witnesses has been effected, workmen will commence to level the old walls, and a new House of Detention and Station-house will immediately be commenced. No special appropriation has been made, but the bills will be allowed to reach any amount necessary to erect first-class buildings in every respect. The Spring-street Station-house is to be done away with altogether.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Cases Before Judge Bedford—Remarks About the Non-Attendance of Complainants—A Hotel Thief and a Noted Burglar Sentenced.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, the case of EDWARD STERINGER, indicted on a charge of grand larceny, was called for trial. The complainant, THEODORE JACOBS, was summoned, but was not present. The District-Attorney said that the latter had been admonished to be in attendance at 11 o'clock. He asked for an attachment for his arrest, and such punishment for him as would teach laymen that they were not to treat the processes of the Court with defiance and contempt. He said the present jury panel had acted in concert with the authorities, but that parties subpoenaed to attend Court, which was held at an expense of $500 or $600 a day, frequently disregarded the legal processes served on them.

Judge BEDFORD concurred in the remarks of the District-Attorney. A year ago, he said, when he had occasion to charge a Grand Jury relative to the increase of crime, he then said it was not through the fault of the authorities; that the District-Attorney properly presented to Grand Juries, and they properly and promptly indicted; but the stumbling-block was the laymen. He now assumed the responsibility, because he was sincere in his remarks, of saying that if laymen summoned as witnesses would act as promptly and conscientiously as the authorities, the great current of crime set in for the last three months in our City could be checked, not otherwise.

An attachment was then issued for the immediate production of the witness in Court, and the case was postponed until his appearance.

Forty-five new indictments were presented to the Court by the Grand Jury.

A youth named FRANCIS SMITH pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. This being his first offense, he was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

JAMES MCNAMARA, a member of the notorious MCNAMARA family, nearly all of whom are now serving in State Prison for various offenses, was arraigned on an indictment in which he was charged with burglary, together with one BRADLEY and ANNIE CONNORS, now awaiting trial.

The testimony showed that the accused and his accomplices visited MARTIN YOST, of No. 513 Greenwich-street, and hired a room on the second floor, in May last. From this apartment an aperture was made large enough to admit a man into the storage warehouse, No. 411, from which upward of $500 worth of goods were stolen through this hole.

He was convicted, and was then sent to State Prison for four years.

FRANK G. TODD, a messenger of the Central National Bank, pleaded guilty to the larceny of $5,000, which he had been sent with to an express company for transportation to an Ohio bank, on the 29th of June. Having remained away long enough to cause inquiries as to his absence on that day, he was asked some questions by Mr. W. A. WHEELOCK, the President of the bank, which resulted in a confession of his guilt and a recovery of $3,500 of the money. He was sent to State Prison for four years.

WILLIAM GODFREY pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for four years.

JAMES THOMPSON, the noted hotel thief, who was captured at French's a short time ago with considerable property in his possession, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for four years. His manner of operating was to procure situations for his sisters and then to use them to assist him in his thefts.

The Court subsequently adjourned until this morning.

West-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"When you find a public body surrendering the rights of the community to individuals or corporations, there is money or corruption of some kind to cause the surrender."

The above I wrote for the *Evening Post* on the 3d, in relation to the Board of Health. I repeat it for the use of the Commissioners of Docks, in case they do not carry out promptly the inquiry made by Commissioner WOOD, in relation to the occupancy of the west side of West-street. Commissioner WOOD, two weeks since, brought before the Commissioners certain very comprehensive inquiries as to who occupied the west side of West-street, and who received the rents, &c. They were referred to the Superintendent of the districts where these abuses were perpetrated, and it is high time that reports were made and acted upon. For several years I have made attempts to stop these frauds upon the public, and made specific charges against the offenders, but in vain. Money has prevented the City officials from taking action to abate these violations of law, and I now wait with hope to see if there is courage and honesty in the Dock Commissioners to do their duty.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3	Secor vs. Dalton.	149	Nat. Central Bank of Cherry Valley vs. Hayes.
120	Duffy vs. Cloke.	154	Fisk, Jr., vs. The Alb. and Susq. R. R. Co.
148	Ansonia Brass and Copper Co. vs. Bliss.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1574	Gallagher vs. Whiteside.	1924	McGowan vs. Lane.
1576	McKeon vs. N. Y. Central & Hudson R. R. R. Co.	1913	Samson vs. Minsenheimer.
1682	Bishop vs. Wright.	1914	Harris vs. White.
1591	Kraft vs. George.	1915	Warrin vs. Corsen.
1670	Jacobs vs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	1916	Bennett vs. Sulsman.
1726	McClees vs. Fyfe.	1918	Stevens vs. Finlay.
1782	Friedman vs. Hoffman.	1919	Royle vs. Grats.
		1920	Moss vs. Horn.
		1936	Hallerg vs. Deimel.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1925	Ernest vs. Nordish.	1932	Jones vs. Freeman.
1926	Warren vs. Foley.	1934	Goodridge vs. Surboda.
1927	Youngs vs. Kindt.	1938	Thompson vs. Boas.
1928	Agrullet vs. Zacharie.	1932	Reeves vs. Mantel.
1929	Stringham vs. Darling.	1921	Griffin vs. Beekman.
1930	Henry vs. Whyte.	1922	Mendel vs. Levy.
1931	Grans vs. Selma.	1923	Westbrook vs. Ballard.
1932	Whitney vs. Ulster Coal and Iron Co.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 14.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Rabuk vs. Mandt; motion denied with leave to renew on showing the disposition made of the moneys received for the sale of the route, &c., as stated in the affidavits.

Costello vs. Kelly; motion granted.

In the matter of Albert A. Kingsland, for leave to sell real estate; order of reference granted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

DECISION IN A PATENT CASE.

Samuel H. Doughty vs. The West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The report of the master made herein Aug. 15, 1870, is confirmed, and the exceptions taken thereto by the defendants are overruled. An order will be entered granting the motion made by the plaintiff for an injunction unless the defendants shall forthwith take from the plaintiff a license under his patent at one cent a skirt in a form to be designated in the order, the license to date back to the 23d of June, 1869, and unless the defendants shall forthwith account, under oath, and pay a tariff at that rate for the skirts which shall have been made and sold by them since the 23d of June, 1869, constructed in accordance with the plaintiff's patent, and unless they shall also forthwith pay to the plaintiff the costs to be taxed of the reference and other proceedings under the orders of June 29, 1869, and Jan. 28, 1870.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 14.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

"BLACK FRIDAY"—AN EFFORT TO STOP THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES PENDING APPEAL.

Orlando W. Joselyn vs. James Fisk, Jr., et al.—This action came up today, in pursuance of a notice served on plaintiff by defendants, requiring him to show cause why the examination of witnesses should not be suspended. It will be remembered that some time since, Judge Barnard rendered a decision transferring this and some fifteen other causes, growing out of the defendants' gold speculations of a year ago, to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. From this decision the plaintiff has appealed, on the ground that there are not causes of that character, the transfer of which is contemplated by the provisions of the Code. Pending the appeal, plaintiff claims that the cause is still in this Court, and accordingly insists on proceeding with the examination of witnesses before trial, in pursuance of the order of this Court, issued before order of transfer, while defendants contend that the cause is now in the Supreme Court. Albert Myers was the witness under examination on behalf of plaintiff whose testimony it was desired to stop. Mr. Field, counsel for defendants, not appearing at the hour named in the order, Ex-Judge Emott, on behalf of plaintiff, moved for an order denying the motion noticed by defendants, and directing that the examination proceed, with the understanding, however, that if defendants' counsel desired the motion to be reheard, plaintiff's counsel would consent to such rehearing. Subsequently Mr. Field appeared in Court and objected to that part of the order which directed the examination to proceed, he claiming that the cause was not in this but in the Supreme Court.

Judge DALY said he would adhere to his decision, made on the motion of Judge Emott, and that the latter would adhere to his stipulation to consent to a reargument if defendants' counsel so desired.

Ex-Judge Emott for plaintiff; David Dudley Field, Jr., for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 14.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. ... 114¾	7,000 Morris & Essex Con. Bds. ... [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, C. ... [illegible]	400 Adams Ex. ... [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 R. '62 ... [illegible]	100 United States Ex. ... [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '62 ... [illegible]	100 Pacific Mail ... [illegible]
[illegible] do. small ... [illegible]	[illegible] N. Y. Cen. & H. R. ... [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. new ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
[illegible] do. ... [illegible]	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. ... [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '67 ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
[illegible] do. small ... [illegible]	[illegible] Erie R. ... [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '68 ... [illegible]	[illegible] Harlem R. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, new ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
[illegible] N. Car. 6s, Old Bds. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Reading R. ... [illegible]
[illegible] N. Car. 6s, new ... [illegible]	[illegible] L. Shore & M. So. ... [illegible]
[illegible] N. Car. 6s, F. A. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & N. West. Pf. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Cen. Pac. G. bds. ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Un. Pac. 1st M. ... [illegible]	[illegible] N. J. Cen. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Chi. & N. W. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible] Mil. & St. P. ... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Mil. & St. Paul Pf. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Tol. & Wab. 2d M. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Tol., Wab. & West. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Mich. So. S. F. B. ... [illegible]	[illegible] P., Ft. W. & C. guar. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Gt. West. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible] Ohio & Miss. ... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Del., Lac. & West. ... [illegible]
[illegible] St. L. & I. M. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Union Pac. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Mil. & St. P. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] M. & St. P. 2s. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] C., C. & I. C. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] L. Shore Div. B. ... [illegible]	100 Mor. & Essex ... [illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 5s, '74, R. ... 107¾	200 Reading R. ... [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '62 ... [illegible]	[illegible] L. S. & M. S. ... [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '65 ... [illegible]	[illegible] Panama R. ... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Ill. Central ... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Ohio & Miss. ... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] N. J. Central ... [illegible]
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Mariposa Pf. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & R. I. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Pac. Mail ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Am. M. U. Ex. ... [illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... [illegible]
100 U. S. Express ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. C. & Hud. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Del., L. & W. ... [illegible]
5,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Han. & St. Jos. Pf. ... [illegible]
	100 Chi., B. & Q. ... 150

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

The offers to buy Gold of the Treasury at noon today, amounted to the large sum of $5,510,000, as against $1,000,000 to be sold. The great bulk of the offers were below the market at the hour the sealed bids were opened, some of them as much as 1@1½ ₰ cent. below the early sales in the open market in the Gold Room this forenoon. The only bid accepted out of the following offers was that of Messrs. L. VON HOFFMAN & Co., of $1,000,000 at 114.14 ₰ cent. The subsequent sales in the Gold Room were at 114½@114⅛ ₰ cent, up to 3 o'clock P. M.:

BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD, SEPT. 14.

Amount	Price
C. Ashworth.	
20,000	113.72
20,000	113.70
20,000	113.66
20,000	113.61
20,000	113.56
20,000	113.51
Cushman & Hurlbut.	
Bates & Brown.	
[illegible]	113.50
Lockwood & Davenport.	
150,000	114.00
100,000	113.00½
E. Sweet & Co.	
50,000	113.64
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	113.57
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	113.51
J. F. Underhill & Co.	
100,000	[illegible]
100,000	[illegible]
100,000	[illegible]
50,000	113.91
50,000	[illegible]
H. R. Chandler.	
20,000	113.85
30,000	113.80
Reid, Lee & Content.	
100,000	113.81
100,000	[illegible]
100,000	113.76
H. L. Norton & Co.	
50,000	113.55
50,000	[illegible]
50,000	[illegible]
50,000	[illegible]
50,000	[illegible]
S. R. Jacobs.	
10,000	114.01
10,000	113.91
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]
W. B. Bend.	
500,000	113.91
Henry Talmadge.	
D. H. & M. Arnold & Co.	
10,000	113.88¾
10,000	113.89
10,000	113.90
10,000	113.91
G. C. Magoun.	
100,000	113.79
H. F. Verhuven & Co.	
25,000	113.87
25,000	113.97
Vermilye & Co	
15,000	113.96
15,000	114.01
R. Baile.	
10,000	113.85
10,000	113.87
10,000	113.89
10,000	113.91
10,000	113.93
Trevor & Colgate.	
50,000	113.91
200,000	113.51
50,000	113.61
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
50,000	114.06
25,000	113.80
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	
10,000	113.63 1-10
10,000	113.65 1-10
10,000	113.67 1-10
10,000	113.69 1-10
10,000	113.71 1-10
10,000	113.73 1-10
10,000	113.75 1-10
H. A. Hiser's Sons.	
10,000	113.77 1-10
10,000	113.79 1-10
10,000	113.81 1-10
10,000	[illegible] 1-10
10,000	[illegible] 1-10
10,000	[illegible] 1-10
10,000	[illegible] 1-10
10,000	[illegible] 1-10
10,000	113.90 1-10
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
10,000	113.50
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]
P. Handy.	
5,000	113.50
5,000	113.55
5,000	113.60
Dodge, Kimball & Moore.	
50,000	114.00
20,000	113.90
25,000	113.80
25,000	113.70
25,000	113.60
20,000	113.50
20,000	113.40
J. A. Zerega & Co.	
50,000	113.90
J. Molter.	
25,000	113.87
25,000	[illegible]
25,000	[illegible]
25,000	[illegible]
25,000	[illegible]
25,000	[illegible]
25,000	[illegible]
25,000	[illegible]
25,000	[illegible]
25,000	113.53
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
20,000	113.00⅛
20,000	[illegible]
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	
10,000	113.00⅛
45,000	113.00
20,000	113.51
20,000	113.52
20,000	113.53
20,000	113.54
25,000	113.00½
100,000	113.75
100,000	113
Marx & Co.	
50,000	113.65
50,000	113.55½
100,000	113.64¼
100,000	113.76⅛
L. Van Hoffman & Co.	
1,000,000	114.14
White, Morris & Co.	
20,000	113.90
20,000	113.82
20,000	113.71
20,000	113.65
20,000	113.50
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
25,000	113.92
20,000	113.96
20,000	113.89
20,000	113.85
20,000	113.80
20,000	113.73
50,000	113.68
25,000	113.76
25,000	113.42
$5,510,000	

The price of Gold was made stiffer than yesterday, from the less peaceable telegrams from the Continent, and from the circumstance that the Secretary of the Treasury declined to accept bids beyond the $1,000,000 advertised to be sold. There was no export demand to encourage the higher quotation, but there is a continued free demand to pay into the Treasury for Customs, which of itself keeps the Cash Gold comparatively scarce. On the other hand, this very scarcity is inducing the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges to draw 60-days on London at points a fraction below the Specie shipping profit, for the purpose of lending out the proceeds, first in the original shape of Gold, on which they receive a bonus, and then in the Currency which they receive as security for the Gold. The 60-days' rate on London today, is 109¼ ₰ cent., the sight rate, 110⅛ ₰ cent. Some of the leading drawers are asking a higher rate for 60-days, but we quote on actual cash sales in round sums.

Nothing has occurred today in the Stock Exchange to relieve the nominal dullness that has prevailed for nearly a week past. The evidences of actual business afforded by the official sales printed by the Exchange Board are sufficiently discouraging for an active Fall speculation, without any other commentary. But our experience is that all this sleepy indifference is liable to be changed in a single day, so that it would scarcely be safe to assume that prices are going much lower because Stocks are dull. In the Public Funds there is a moderate business going on at steady quotations. To-morrow, at noon, the Treasury will buy $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund. The demand for Southern State Bonds is light; for the Railway Mortgages there is a fair inquiry, and the sales of the old Western Mortgages and of the Central Pacific 6 ₰ cents. (Gold) reflect firm prices. In the New-York Central, Reading and Western Railway Stocks the speculation, though very dull, and, in some respects, bearish, makes little or no impression upon prices. The following quotations were made after the late Boards. Money keeps easy at 5@6 ₰ cent. on call loan to the Brokers:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 14.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110¾
American Gold Coin	113⅝	114¼
Bills on London at Sight	110⅛	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¼	60⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅜	96⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	92¼	92⅜
Reading Railroad	96⅛	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113⅝
North-western Common	82½	82⅜
North-western Preferred	88	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	41⅝	42⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	80⅜
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62⅜
Lake Shore	92¼	92⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	34⅜
New-Jersey Central	104⅞	105⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52	52⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1870.

Gold receipts	$301,562 52
Gold payments	29,798 10
Gold balance	84,659,381 83
Currency receipts	406,551 90
Currency payments	442,688 38
Currency balance	10,584,927 14
Customs	776,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent. reg. '81	114	5-20 coup. n. i., '65	110⅛
6 ₰ cent. coup. '81	114	5-20 coup. '67	110⅝
5-20 reg.	111¼	5-20 coup. '68	110¾
5-20 coup. '62	111⅞	10-40 reg.	106
5-20 coup. '64	111	10-40 coup.	106
5-20 coup. '65	111	6s currency	111

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex c.	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ₰ ct. '81	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ₰ ct. '86	100
Va. 6s, ex c.	[illegible]	Ky. 6s	100
Va. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Ill. Canal bds. '70	100
Va. 6s, reg. old	[illegible]	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 6s	[illegible]	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Car. 6s	[illegible]	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. F. A., '68	[illegible]	Ind. 5 ₰ c.	[illegible]
N. Car. F. A.	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ₰ ct. '73	100
N. Car. F. A., n. bds.	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ₰ ct. '78	100
N. Car. F. A., s. T.	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ₰ ct. '83	100
S. Car. 6s	[illegible]	Mich. 7 ₰ ct. '78	100
S. Car. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Mich. 7 ₰ ct. W. L.	101
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107¼
Mo. 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	90	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '73	107
La. 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '74	107
La. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '75	107
La. 8s, Levee bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '76	107
La. 8s, Levee bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '77	107¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '74	100
Conn. 6s	100¼	N. Y. 5s, C. L. '75	100
Ala. 8s	[illegible]		
Ala. 8s, Rail. bds.	[illegible]		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 2d	87½
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	[illegible]	Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	[illegible]
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. C. & C. F.	[illegible]
N. Y. Central 7s, c.	[illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]
N. Y. Central 7s, s. f.	[illegible]	Gt. West. 1st	[illegible]
Erie 1st M.	[illegible]	Gt. West. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 2d, ext.	[illegible]	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]
Erie 4th, ext.	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th ind.	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d	[illegible]
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
Albany & Susq. 1st	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	100
Albany & Susq. 2d	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Bonds	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton S. F.	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton 1st	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. '75	110	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Con'd	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	[illegible]	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	104¼
Chic. & N. W. Int.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	[illegible]
Consol'd 7 ₰ c. conv.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gts.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1. & M. d.	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d	[illegible]
Lack. & West. Bonds	[illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Del., L. & West 1st	100	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	[illegible]		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	St. Nicholas	115
Manhattan	145	Importers' & Traders'	150
Merchants'	116	Park	[illegible]
Mechanics'	125	Central National	108
Union	128	Fourth National	105
America	140	Ninth National	[illegible]
City	210	Tenth National	[illegible]
Phenix	104	Oriental	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	151	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	110
Mechanics & Traders'	120	Del. & Hud. Canal	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Maryland Coal Co.	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	100	American Coal	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	110¼	Consol. Coal of Md.	[illegible]
Commerce	123¼	Cumb. Coal & Iron	[illegible]
Broadway	260	West. Union Tel.	34¾
Mercantile	125	Quicksilver Mining	[illegible]
American Exchange	116	Mariposa Mining	[illegible]
Chatham	170¼	Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
Irving	125	Boston Water Power	15
Citizens'	125	Adams Express	[illegible]
People's	140	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
East River	115	Wells-Fargo Scrip	[illegible]
Market	125	American Express	[illegible]
Nassau	[illegible]	U. S. Express	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	130	Merch. Union Exp.	13¾
Continental	98	Pacific Mail	41½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 14.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	101¾
City 6s, New	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy	114¼	114¾
Pennsylvania Central	59¾	59⅞
Reading	96⅛	96⅜
Lehigh Valley	58¾	58⅞
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅝	26¾
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	89½

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri during the first week in September:

1870	$89,164 57	1869	$87,653 00
Increase			$1,511 57

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 31st of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,662,509	Increase	£228,400
Public deposits	5,561,193	Increase	316,545
Other deposits	18,936,903	Decrease	92,892
Government securities	12,483,861	No alteration.	
Other securities	19,833,314	Decrease	116,772
Notes unemployed	11,391,455	Increase	580,385

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,356,450, being an increase of £116,145; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,636,733, showing an increase of £443,087, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£20,636,733	£21,951,926
Reserves	12,280,283	12,378,146
Notes in circulation	23,356,450	23,563,780
Rate of discount	3½ ₰ cent.	2½ ₰ cent.
Consols	92	93
French Rentes	60f. 5c.	71f. 75c.

The London *Times* of September 2 has the following upon the reduction of the rate of interest to 3½ ₰ cent by the Bank of England:

"The Directors of the Bank of England have today reduced their rate of discount from 4 ₰ cent., to which it was lowered on Thursday last, to 3½ ₰ cent. The return published this evening shows the step to have been unavoidable, and that the only point for discussion must have been whether the movement should be to 3½ ₰ cent. or to 3 ₰ cent., the rate current for eight months before the declaration of war, both the bullion and reserve being now in a stronger position than that in which they stood when the lower charge was in force. Indeed, the figures compare not unfavorably with those of the 1st of September last year, when it had just been found necessary to put the rate down to 2½ ₰ cent. At that day the proportion of reserve to liabilities was little below 51 ₰ cent., while it is now 47 ₰ cent., and it must be borne in mind that there was then no special prospect of an exceptional continuance of specie importations. Prudent persons will doubtless argue that the present influx may be but temporary, and that in case of a sudden peace the tide would soon turn, owing not only to the resuscitation of enterprise in all parts of the world, but to the heavy demands both of Germany and France in the shape of loans to repair the mischief sustained. This consideration, however, is one for merchants and operators, who should regulate their commitments accordingly, and not for bankers, who have only to accommodate themselves to the market. If the present state of affairs should prove but temporary, the existing rates also will be but temporary, and it is at the same time satisfactory to know that any tendency to a rebound in the demand from a sudden re-establishment of peace will be accompanied, and in a great degree neutralized, by a proportionate rebound in financial confidence. It is true that, as a general rule, no artificial rate that might be upheld by the Bank could have any material effect on the real value of money, which must always find its level; but it is important to keep in view that when its terms are not in harmony with those of the open market a serious injustice is inflicted upon all persons engaged in fixed transactions, the interest upon which is based upon the Bank rate, the amount of foreign deposits, and also home loans, held upon those terms being extraordinarily large. At the present moment another and equally cogent reason exists for requiring the Bank to guide its movements by recognized principles, since the quarterly revenue payments will soon begin to flow into that establishment, and a power is thus placed in its hands of influencing the market, which it has always been the scrupulous policy of the directors to refrain from using."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	8	Crude Turp., bbls.	46
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Spirits Turp., bbls.	547
Cotton, bales	2,289	Rosin, bbls.	3,300
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	34	Beef, pkgs.	20
Copper, bbls.	18	Lard, pkgs.	303
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	708	Stearine, pkgs.	13
Eggs, bbls.	1,031	Butter, pkgs.	748
Flour, bbls.	30,039	Cheese, boxes	7,864
Corn-meal, bags	300	Tallow, pkgs.	20
Wheat, bushels	122,283	Lard-oil, bbls.	30
Corn, bushels	127,508	Spelter, slabs	65
Oats, bushels	98,660	Oil-cake, pkgs.	175
Rye, bushels	2,070	Rice, pkgs.	10
Malt, bushels	2,102	Starch, boxes	723
Grass-seed, bushels	890	Tobacco, hhds.	135
Beans, bushels	473	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,451
Bl'k-eyed Peas, bags	5	Whisky, bbls.	1,011
Hops, bales	139	Wool, bales	239
Hides, No.	502	Pea-nuts, bags	143
Hides, bdls.	940	Sumac, bags	100
Leather, sides	12,111		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, include the following:

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—14,678 bushels Wheat, 301 bbls. Tobacco, 3 cases Cigars, 15 tcs. Sausage Casing, 10 bbls. Beef, 1,200 bales Cotton, 40 cases Copper.

By the bark *Stella*, for Elsinore—1,547 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Jupiter*, for Rotterdam—18,000 bushels Wheat, 2,420 bbls. Rosin, 7 cases Oil Peppermint, 10 bbls. Pearl Ash, 2,400 Staves.

By the bark *Fidelita*, for Oporto—100 bbls. Rosin, 7,200 Staves, 13,028 bushels Wheat, 600 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Maddalena*, for Gibraltar—15,248 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Springbock*, for Gibraltar—189 hhds. Tobacco, 300 cases and Petroleum.

By the ship *Marianna 2d*, for Lisbon—25 hhds. Tobacco, 30 hhds. Tallow, 10 doz. Mast-hoops, 30 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 30 boxes Florida Water, 20 boxes Sarsaparilla, 1 Cotton Gin, 1 Cotton Press, 53,760 Staves, 50 Oars, 50 Handspikes, 4 boxes Hatchets, 3 boxes Axes.

ASHES—Pots continue quiet but steady at $6 25@$6 75. Pearls have been very dull at $9@$9 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a good demand reported for Maracaibo, of which sales have been made of 3,265 bags by the *Ingules*, and 1,745 bags by the *Laura Pride*, on private terms; also 150 bags at about steady figures. Rio has been in reduced stock and held very firmly, but has been quiet in the local market. At Baltimore, 300 bags Rio by the brig *J. J. Lindewald*, and at New-Orleans, 2,650 bags do. by the brig *Christine Mathilde* were sold on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive. We quote: Java at 19c.@23c.; Maracaibo at 12½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@16c.; Manila, 16c.@17½c.; Mexican, 15c.@16c.; Savanilla, 15c.@15c.; Ceara, 15c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and declining, with rather freer offerings reported. Sales 1,077 bales for early delivery, (of which 200 bales were to arrive,) including 1,161 bales to spinners, 308 bales to shippers, and 28 bales to speculators; also 2,050 bales for forward delivery, including 600 bales basis Low Middling, September, 18c.@18¼c., 1,050 bales do., October, 17⅞c.@17⅜c.; 400 do., November, 16⅝c.@16⅞c.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13⅞	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Low Middling	18⅞	19	19¼	19¼
Middling	19⅞	20	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21⅝	22	22¼	22¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,235
Receipts last week	7,041
Receipts the preceding week	7,525
Receipts since Sept. 1	17,150
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,417
Receipts the preceding year	548,429
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	1,286
Exports since Sept. 1	6,077
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	365,587
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	325,597
Estimated stock here	10,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—Notwithstanding the reported liberal arrivals, holders of State and Western Flour have been generally firmer in their views and less urgent in their offerings of stock, especially of shipping extras which have been in fair request for prompt and forward delivery, and quoted a shade higher. The jobbing demand for the medium and better grades has been more active on the basis of our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,000 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 90@$5 ; inferior to very good extra State at $5 10@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to very choice do. $5 35@$5 65; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 50@5 90 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₰ bbl.	$3 75@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 40@5 40
Superfine State and Western	4 90@5 00
Extra State	5 10@5 35
Extra City, shipping brands	5 10@5 20
Extra Genesee	5 50@7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 10@5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 10@5 35
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 40@7 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 50@9 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at irregular figures. Sales reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at about $4 65@$5 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6@$8 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4 15@$5 35 for very inferior to choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 380 bbls. Corn-meal has been less active, at $4 50@$4 75 for Yellow and White Western, $4 50@$4 75 for Jersey, $5 15@$5 25 for Brandywine, and $5 10@$5 25 for Southern, ₰ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$4 75@$6 10
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 10@9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@5 35
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 50@5 25
Corn-meal, puncheon	24 00@24 50

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown decidedly more activity and firmness. The export demand has been quite brisk, influenced in part by the more favorable telegrams from Liverpool, and a fair milling inquiry has been noted. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been more freely purchased at from $1 31 for inferior to $1 32 for very choice, mostly at $1 28@$1 30 in store, and $1 30@$1 32 (nearly all at $1 30) afloat for very good to choice grades of Amber ₰ bushel. No. 1 Spring Wheat has been more sought after at from $1 16 for fair ordinary to $1 20 for very good grades ₰ bushel. A few boat loads of strictly prime new were placed at some advance on the latter rate, but particulars were not made public. No. 2 Spring was unusually active at from $1 11@$1 14½ for old and new sailing vessel grades, and $1 04@$1 10 for steamer do., the latter mainly at $1 08@$1 10, ₰ bushel. No. 3 Spring has attracted more attention at from $1 02@$1 03 ₰ bushel. Rejected Spring has been quiet, but quoted dearer, and not offered quite as freely. White Wheat has been in better request for shipment and milling, at steadier figures. The general market closed strong and buoyant on much lighter offerings of desirable parcels of both Spring and Winter. Sales have been reported since our last of 221,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 55, chiefly at $1 50@$1 55, Red and Amber Western at $1 21@$1 32; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 16@$1 20 for fair Ordinary to very good; No. 2 Spring at $1 06@$1 14½ for soft and warm to prime Milwaukee, and $1 04@$1 11 for soft to good Chicago and Racine; No. 3 Spring at $1 02@$1 03; Rejected and Mixed spring at 95c.@98c.; Amber State at $1 28@$1 32; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 25@$1 33; White Southern at $1 40@$1 55, ₰ bushel. Corn has been in moderate supply and demand at rather easier prices. The inquiry has been mainly for sound Mixed Western, for the local and Eastern trade, at from 82½c. for fair ordinary to 84c. for strictly prime, closing at about 83c.@83½c. for good loads, ₰ bushel. White and Yellow Corn has met with a less ready sale within our range. The general market closed tamely and rather in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,500 bushels at 81c. ₰ 84c. for poor to choice mixed Western, closing at about 83c.@83½c. for good loads; 87c.@90c. for Yellow Western and State; 85c.@88c. for White do., and 77c.@80c. for Unsound, ₰ bushel. Rye has been quiet on the basis of 85c.@90c. for fair ordinary to prime New Western, chiefly at 88c.@89c. ₰ bushel; sales, 2,000 bushels. Barley continues nominal. Barley-malt continues inactive and somewhat nominal, including Canada West at about $1 25@$1 35, and State at $1 15@$1 25, ₰ bushel. Oats have been in less confident demand, and with rather freer offerings of other than prime White, prices have been quoted less firm. Most of the business has been in old mixed Western, in store and afloat, at from 46c.@48c.; in new do., 50c.@52c.; and in fair ordinary to very choice White Ohio, 52c.@57c. ₰ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 46c.@57c., as the extremes, for very inferior to choice New Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, and 46c.@48c. for Old Mixed Western, ₰ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, include 14,878 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 600 bbls. Flour, and 13,028 bushels Wheat for Oporto; and 18,000 bushels Wheat for Rotterdam.

HAY—Bale Hay has been selling moderately at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at 60c.@$1 10, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been neglected, today; prices have not varied much.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at from 20c.@30c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@8c. for old growth, ₰ lb. Receipts, 139 bales.

LUMBER—The main inquiry has been for choice lots of Spruce at steady rates. There has not been much call for Pine, which, however, has not been offered freely, and has varied little in price. Boards have been quiet at unchanged figures. Shingles have been salable at old quotations. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, there has been more done throughout the district than has been reported for some time. Prices seem to have reached their lowest point, and increased purchases are mainly based on that fact. The receipts by canal are fair, and those reported at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending 12th are much less than those of the week previous. Prices have undergone but little change. On coarse quotations are firmly held. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Sept. 3 were 27,300,000 feet, against 20,300,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The shipments for the week were 15,500,000 feet, against 18,900,000 for the corresponding week in 1869. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 510,798,000 feet, against 557,475,000 feet in 1869. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 381,152,000 feet, against 400,010,000 feet in 1869. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Sept. 8, were:

	Bds.&Sc'tl'g.ft.	Shingles.M.	Timber,c.ft.	Staves,lbs.
1870	280,110,392	12,872		12,380,200
1869	255,855,600	29,956		4,835,300

Vessels are plenty, with fair shipments of Lumber, at quoted rates. We quote:

To New-York, ₰ M.	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 00
To Norwich and Middletown	2 00
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Boston, soft wood	3 00
To Boston, hard wood	3 50
To Boston, staves, ₰ ton	2 75

METALS—Have been generally quiet, at yesterday's figures. We are indebted to Messrs. W. HOPKINS & Co., of London and New-York, for the following statement of the export of Rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns, published by authority of the House of Commons:

COUNTRIES.	Month of July. 1869. Tons.	Month of July. 1870. Tons.	Seven months. 1869. Tons.	Seven months. 1870. Tons.
America.				
United States	35,249	41,495	203,697	238,340
British	1,648	4,763	19,258	2,342
Cuba		4	319	2,342
Brazil	311	282	872	2,800
Chili	85	689	2,626	10,084
Peru	3,315	176	14,634	8,978
Europe.				
Russia	35,731	26,094	122,517	140,549
Sweden	244	35	3,139	1,118
Prussia	2,429	3,685	6,972	36,828
Illyria, Croatia and Dalmatia	3,729	4,842	18,497	24,029
France	279	8	3,283	197
Holland	1,231	1,498	7,757	13,380
Spain & Canaries	210	427	7,803	9,457
Asia.				
British India	8,832	11,000	65,033	113,564
Australia	1,845	221	14,141	3,296
Africa.				
Egypt	1,615		3,355	1,584
Other countries	7,225	3,675	42,170	38,858
Total	103,938	105,893	519,722	659,801
Old Iron to all countries	3,233	10,528	57,399	67,927
Pig Iron to U. S.	10,997	6,760	75,909	67,364

MOLASSES—The available supply is large, and holders are generally urgent sellers. The demand, however, is limited, and today only some job-lots, chiefly of Porto Rico, are reported as having been placed within our range, which is more or less nominal. New Crop Porto Rico from 37c.@60c.; New Crop Cuba, 20c.@44c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@$1, ₰ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	23c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@60c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1.

NAVAL STORES—Holders of Rosin have been claiming full prices, and the offerings have been light, but the demand has not been active. Sales have been reported of small lots of Strained at $1 95@$2; 150 bbls. No. 2 and low No. 1 at $2 25@$2 75; and 100 bbls. Pale at $4 @ $7 ₰ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,300 bbls.; exports, 2,420 bbls. Tar has been steady and moderately inquired for; 300 bbls. Wilmington have been sold at $2 35 ₰ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been salable and firm at 40c.@40½c., chiefly at 40c. for merchantable, ₰ gallon; sales, 200 bbls.; receipts, 547 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ₰ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 95@$7 50 ₰ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2@$2 87½; Pitch, $3 25 ₰ bbl.

PETROLEUM—There has been a free offering of Crude in bulk, reported at less firm prices, the current quotations today having been 13½c., ₰ gallon. The demand has been limited, as buyers have been unwilling to pay asking rates. No important transactions have been made. Shipping Crude has been neglected. The nominal quotations were 16½c.@16¾c. here, and 16½c.@17c. in Philadelphia, ₰ gallon. At Philadelphia there were 2,050 bbls. received. At the Creek business has been without spirit, and the quotations have been $3 10 on the Upper and $3 15@$3 20 on the Lower Roads, ₰ bbl. Refined Oil has been comparatively quiet since our last, without any very material variation in prices. There has been much less call from export buyers. Speculation has been spiritless. Sales have been reported here of only 3,500 bbls. Standard White, September deliveries, at 24½c.@25¼c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., October, at 25c. ₰ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, September delivery, on private terms; and 7,000 bbls. do., October, at 24½c.@24¾c. ₰ gallon; the latter rate for high test oil. The receipts at Philadelphia were 7,000 bbls.; the export clearances hence include 1,547 bbls. for Elsinore, and 15,248 cases for Gibraltar. And from Philadelphia, 118,850 gallons for Rotterdam; 80,760 gallons for Aarhuus; and 55,343½ gallons for Oporto. Refined Oil, in cases, has been reported in more active request for shipment, within a range from 30½c.@32c., as extremes, ₰ gallon, with rumored sales of 12,500 cases, for early delivery, part at 30½c.@31c., but mainly on private terms. Naphtha has been in rather better request at 10¼c.@10½c. in shipping order, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls.; 16c.@16½c. in cases, and 15c. in bulk, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been offered more freely, and has been quoted lower, leading to increased activity, mainly for prompt delivery, on the basis of $26, cash, for round lots, and $26 25@$26 62½ for job lots, ₰ bbl., closing pretty steady at these figures. City Mess has been in light request, in a jobbing way, at $26 25@$26 50 ₰ bbl.; Prime Mess has been neglected and nominal with, however, very little desirable stock available. Prime and Extra Prime Pork has been dull at about old figures. There has been some little movement in refuse Pork at very irregular quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,370 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 62½, chiefly at $26, cash, for round lots, and $26 25@$26 62½ in job lots, for Western Mess; $23 50@$24 75 for Prime and Extra Prime; $27 50@$28 for Prime Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for City Mess; $27 for Thin Mess, ₰ bbl. Western Mess has not been called for to any considerable extent for forward delivery, and values have been undetermined. There has been little inquiry for Cut-meats, which, however, have been quoted about steady, with most of the light dealings reported in Rams and Smoked Shoulders, which have not been offered very freely. Sales have been reported as equal to 70 pkgs. at 13½c.@13¾c. for Shoulders, 16½c.@17c. for Smoked do., 13½c.@22½c. for Pickled and Smoked Hams, ₰ lb. Bacon has been in very fair request in a jobbing way, but the offerings have been moderate, and business has been restricted, in part by the firm views of holders. City-cured Long Clear has been taken in a moderate way, chiefly for the southern and Cuban markets, on the basis of 16c.@16½c. ₰ lb.; total sales, 115 boxes. The available supply of Lard has been light, and holders have shown rather more confidence with a fair jobbing inquiry reported, chiefly for Western prime steam and the basis of 16c.@16½c., mostly at 16c. ₰ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 380 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered chiefly at 15¾c.@16¼c. for City, and 15¾c.@16½c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₰ lb. For forward delivery, business has been moderately active in Western Prime Steam at full and buoyant rates; sales have been reported of 500 tcs., seller September, at 16c.; and 750 tcs., seller December to January 15th, at about former figures. Beef has been quoted firm, and not pressed for sale, but the demand has been confined to job lots within our former range. Sales have been reported of 75 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₰ bbl. Tierce Beef has been dull and heavy, at $26@$29 for Prime Mess; $30@$33 50 for India Mess, ₰ tierce. Beef Hams, continue very quiet at $26@$36 for ice-cured, ₰ bbl. The dealings in Butter have been unsatisfactory in other than prime grades, which have been salable at about previous figures. We quote State and Pennsylvania, inferior to fancy, at 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 748 pkgs. Cheese has been in moderate request at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the days receipts have been 7,864 boxes.

RICE—Has been in light request, and with rather freer offerings, buyers have had any existing advantage. The report that the duty on imports into Cuba will not be advanced on Oct. 1, or until further notice, operates injuriously on values of Rangoon, as of the recent free purchases for the Cuban market, some lots are being again offered here for resale; 300 bags prime were placed today at $3 37½, gold, in bond, ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw has been in fair demand and buoyant in price, with quite moderate offerings of desirable lots, especially of refining grades, which have been in most favor, though the trade have been buying pretty confidently. Sales have been reported, since our last of 1,421 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9½c.@11c., and 779 boxes Havana at 10½c.@10¾c. ₰ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands, this morning, was estimated at 78,748 hhds., 120,589 boxes and 505,227 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9½c.@9¾c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10¼c., ₰ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at 11¾c.@13¼c., as extremes, ₰ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in light stock and wanted at firmer prices; 4,500 bags were sold to arrive by the *Sikh* at $2 17½c., gold, ₰ bushel.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a fair inquiry for prime stock Tallow, chiefly on the basis of 9½c., though some choice Eastern has been placed at 9¾c., and some very good, called prime, at 9⅜c. ₰ lb. There has not been much inquiry for inferior qualities. Sales, 135,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅝c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly 9½c. for prime; 37,800 lbs. Stearine at 13¾c.@19c.; and 18,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c., ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been depressed and declining, under free arrivals. Sales, 330 bbls., in wood and ironbound packages, at 87c.@88c. ₰ gallon. Receipts, 1,011 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown more activity since our last, chiefly in the line of Wheat and Petroleum engagements. Grain rates, by steam and sail, to British ports, show renewed firmness and buoyancy under the increasing offering and the reduced supply of desirable room available. To Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 225 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ₰ lb.; 115,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.@6½d. by sail, and 8d.@8½d. by steam, ₰ bushel, closing at the higher figures, in each instance; and 1,500 boxes Cheese by steam, at 35s. ₰ ton. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₰ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. by sail, and 10d. by steam, ₰ bushel; and an Austrian ship, of 700 tons capacity, for general cargo, on private terms. For Glasgow, 3,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. ₰ bbl., 23,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. by sail, and 9½d. by steam, ₰ bushel; a small lot of Beef at 6s. ₰ tierce; and 50 tons Oil-cake at 30s. ₰ ton. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, an American bark, with 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. ₰ bbl. For Bremen, a British bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, and another, with 3,200 bbls. do., at 6s. ₰ bbl. For Antwerp, a British bark, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₰ bbl. For Antwerp or Havre, a British ship, with 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. ₰ bbl. For a Baltic port direct, a British brig, with 900 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ₰ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, a British brig, with 9,000 cases Petroleum, at 25c., gold. For Odessa, a Russian bark, with 250 bbls. and 5,000 cases Petroleum, and the remainder of Rosin, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was limited to that carried on in Sheep and Lambs, a few Veal and quite a small number of Hogs. Good Sheep were in demand from 6c.@6½c. ₰ lb., fair Lambs from 7½c.@9c. ₰ lb., Veals from 6½c.@13c. ₰ lb., and Hogs were slow at 9½c.@10c. ₰ lb., with 10½c. ₰ lb. for extra fine Light-weight Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Market for yesterday and today, 2,219 Sheep and Lambs, 1,574 Hogs, arrived in 25 cars.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MCGRAW sold 4 Calves, weight 690 lbs., at 13c. ₰ lb.; 15 Lambs, weight 1,030 lbs., at 9c. ₰ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 2,190 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 24 State Lambs, weight 1,480 lbs., at 8½c. ₰ lb.; 202 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 11,400 lbs., at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 9 Bucks for mutton, weight 860 lbs., at 5¾c. ₰ lb. J. KIRBY sold 232 Lambs, weight 12,415 lbs., at 8½c. ₰ lb.; 153 Lambs, weight 9,350 lbs., at 7¾c. ₰ lb.; 11 Sheep, weight 800 lbs., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 3 Calves, weight 410 lbs., at 11½c. ₰ lb.; 7 grass Calves, weight 1,715 lbs., at 6½c. ₰ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 119 Lambs, weight 7,790 lbs., at 8¼c. ₰ lb.; 124 Sheep, weight 9,966 lbs., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 7 Calves, weight 995 lbs., at 12½c. ₰ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 210 lbs., at 10c. ₰ lb.; 136 Sheep, weight 12,520 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 74 Lambs, weight 4,095 lbs., at 7¼c. ₰ lb. Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending Sept. 12, 1870: 7,578 Sheep and Lambs; price received, $32,397 33.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

ABBURY & LERCH sold 37 State Lambs, weight 3,100 lbs., at 7¾c. ₰ lb.; 28 State Lambs, 1,260 lbs., at 7c. ₰ lb. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 209 State Lambs, 10,650 lbs., at 7¼c. ₰ lb. Had on sale at noon 3 carloads of Canada Sheep and Lambs. Market better by ¼c. ₰ lb. on good stock. Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM for week ending Sept. 14, 1870: 3,130 Sheep, average ₰ head, $4 20; price received, $13,146; range of prices, 4¾c.@6c.; a few extras at 6c. ₰ lb.; 931 Lambs, average ₰ head, $4 50; price received, $4,189 50; range of prices, 7c.@8c.; extras, 9c. ₰ lb.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

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WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS. Distribution of $9,000 of the fourth series of the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the *Tribune* of Mondays.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
HEARTSEASE. Characters by Miss Lotta, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Messrs. Hamilton, Lawler, Bowers and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
'TWIXT AX AND CROWN. Large collections of curiosities on exhibition.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. Under the direction of Mr. Theo. Thomas.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

There is but little change in the military situation. The Prussian scouts seem to be leisurely moving about the country, but doing nothing of moment. The Ministry at Paris announced, yesterday, that the Uhlans were on Monday only five miles east of the city, and a large body of Prussian engineers is at Champigyn. The German cuirassiers are still before Soissons; Strasbourg still holds out, and the bombardment of Toul has recommenced. The French are destroying the bridges leading to the capital, and destroying the woods and houses in the suburbs likely to offer refuge to the enemy. The Prussian Government has demanded reprisals for the sacrifice of life by the explosion of the magazines at Laon.

One of our Paris correspondents telegraphs that the Republicans there are now saying openly that peace must be made at any price; and one who has intimate relations with the Government says: "Cost what it may, peace will be made at once, as the only means of saving the Republic." It is reported in London that THIERS intimates that France is prepared to pay an indemnity, not beyond one hundred millions sterling, to surrender half her fleet, and dismantle Metz and Strasbourg; but she will not give up a single inch of her territory. The London *Times* expresses its firm belief that the mission of M. THIERS has been a failure, and that, therefore, the war must go on. A Brussels dispatch says that it is almost certain that Prussia will refuse to entertain propositions for an armistice, as her army operations might be delayed, and the favorable positions now held would be lost. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that it is known in official circles there that Prussia will listen to no proposals for peace from the present Government at Paris, nor to any propositions for mediation from neutral Powers until Paris indicates a willingness to capitulate. M. THIERS has been informed by the British Government of Prussia's decision, and that England can do nothing but simply act as the medium of communicating such terms as may be proposed.

One of our correspondents at London telegraphs an account of the recent grand review of the National Guard and the Mobiles, by Gen. TROCHU, in Paris. He says it was an imposing spectacle, and the enthusiasm of the people was immense. Women crowded around the troops and placed bouquets in the muzzles of their guns, and the cheering was incessant. The Gardes Nationales wore new uniforms, but it was noticed that a large proportion of the Mobiles were armed with old-fashioned muskets. Minister WASHBURNE telegraphs to the State Department at Washington that there are 300,000 troops, of all arms and classes, within Paris.

A correspondent gives a sorry picture of the Ex-Emperor at Wilhelmshohe. He says: "He is now bloated, bilious, and yellow. His eyes are faint, tired, and expressionless. His movements are slow, awkward, and mechanical, and his face absolutely devoid of expression. * * * He retires late and rises early. * * * He dresses plainly in black, and amuses himself a great deal by talking to the school children, who gather around to see him."

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A railroad train ran off the track and plunged into the River Trent, at Tamworth, England, yesterday morning. The loss of life was at first reported to be fearful, but this account was afterward contradicted.... The Italian troops have advanced into the Papal territory and are generally welcomed by the people. A battle occurred at Civita Castellana, which lasted an hour, the Pontifical forces then surrendering. Several places have been occupied at the request of the citizens, and Gen. BIXIO is approaching Rome. The latest reports state that the Pope has decided to remain at the Vatican, and protests against the invasion. Popular uprisings have occurred at Nice and Mutone. The French authorities have been deposed and the Italian Republic proclaimed.... The Fenians are reported as quite active again. A plan for pillaging the Branch Bank of Ireland has been found among some documents seized at Cork.... Yesterday was the second day of the Doncaster races. The St. Leger stakes were won by *Hawthornden*.... The Spanish Press of Madrid eulogizes the effort of the United States in favor of peace.... J. C. KENDALL, an American, lately lost his life in attempting to ascend Mt. Blanc.... Mr. DISRAELI delivered an address before the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association last night, in which he congratulated England on her secure position.... A violent storm is reported in the north of Scotland, which destroyed a large amount of property.

GENERAL.

At a single scull race, at Worcester, Mass., yesterday, the winner, Mr. J. J. O'LEARY, made the best time on record in this country, three miles in twenty-two minutes and five seconds.

The strike of coal-miners in Clay County, Ind., has ended in the concession of the proprietors of the mines to the demands of the workmen.

The third annual Convention of Railroad Master Mechanics began at Philadelphia yesterday.

At Herdic Park, Williamsport, Penn., yesterday, the three races were won respectively by *Fanny Fern*, *Jerrold* and *Jenny*.

The Athletic Base-ball Club, of Philadelphia, and the Olympics, of Washington, played a game yesterday, which the latter won by a score of 30 to 4.

The Louisiana Democratic Convention completed its work, yesterday, by nominating ALLEN JUMEL for Auditor, and JAS. D. BLAIR for Treasurer.

The shareholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad held their annual meeting at Boston, yesterday, and determined on the election of its directors, which will be made today.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has accepted the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts made by the Prohibition Party.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS, editor of the Utica *Herald*, has been unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Oneida District.

Gov. HOFFMAN has overruled the demurrer in the case of District-Attorney MORRIS, of Kings County, and ordered an examination of the charges made against him, to be taken before WM. C. DEWITT, the Attorney-General to conduct the same.

CHARLES W. BENNETT, an esteemed citizen of Black Hawk, Tenn., was shot by a young man named REYNOLDS, on the 10th inst., for driving a dog from under a dinner-table.

MIKE FERGUSON was sentenced to be hung, yesterday, at Ithaca, for the murder of JONATHAN LINGER and his wife on the 20th of March last. The execution takes place on Nov. 4.

The election of a delegate to Congress from Colorado took place yesterday, and CHAFFEE, the Republican candidate, was chosen by an overwhelming majority.

The Indian Peace Commissioners have concluded a treaty with the Osage Nation, in Kansas, whereby they agree to vacate their lands in that State and remove to the Reservation in the Indian Territory. This opens up 8,000,000 acres to settlers at $1 25 per acre.

The boat-races of the Lachine Club, on the St. Lawrence River, began yesterday. Today the famous Tyne and St. John crews contend for the championship of the world.

Two men near Memphis, Tenn., shot each other dead on Tuesday evening last, as the result of a quarrel over a game of ten-pins.

The delegates of the German Patriotic Aid Societies at Liederkranz Hall, last night, adopted an address to the German people and the German Army, encouraging them to insist on reaping what are claimed as the fruits of their recent victories. The annexation of the conquered provinces is insisted upon in the address and foreign mediation protested against.

The German War Fund collections have reached the sum of $125,992.

The property-owners on Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, have made application in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge INGRAHAM, to vacate the assessment against them for curbing and grading, on the ground that it was not advertised in all the Corporation papers, as the statute directs. Counsel for the Corporation held that advertisement by two papers was sufficient to fulfill the spirit of the statute, it being directory, not obligatory. The decision was reserved.

Will It Be Peace?

The answer, after all, rests with France; and France is so utterly wearied of the now purposeless conflict, that she can scarcely refuse much longer to face the dire necessity that stares her in the face. The Republic has, it is true, inherited a war for which it cannot be held responsible, and of which some, at least, of its leaders openly disapproved. On the other hand, it has accepted the task of government, and must take the responsibilities that accompany it. The existing Provisional Ministry stands forth as the representative of the nation, and the nation is as much responsible for the war, as was the dynasty it has displaced. No good purpose can be served by seeking to extenuate this responsibility. It is the single feature in the struggle which is clear to the German people, and it is the consideration which is, at this moment, most powerful in determining that public opinion which the ruler of Germany cannot, if he would, disregard. The necessity which the French Republic must bring itself to face, is a cession of French territory. All the real or presumed terms offered by M. THIERS were without this certain to be, what they have proved, totally useless.

We have had in our cable dispatches from time to time scattered hints as to the temper of the German people on the question of the terms of peace. A detailed examination of the organs of public opinion, both in North and South Germany, shows that a rectification of the frontier has become as universal a demand as the completion of German unity. The following from the national conservative organ, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, is a fair sample of the voice of the German Press: "As France has obtained at the expense of Germany, a frontier which pampers her appetite for the possessions of her neighbors, and flatters her evil inclinations by making success appear easy, it seems to us that a healthy and national policy imposes on Germany the duty of reclaiming the Provinces of which she has been deprived. * * * If a longing for the Rhine has become almost a monomania among the French, we may perhaps help to restore them to their senses by removing that river quite out of their range of vision." Neutrals may talk at their leisure about magnanimity and forbearance, but such are the sentiments of the people who have dearly bought the victories of the Vosges, the Moselle and the Meuse, and in the presence of such a state of feeling, a peace which will admit of the integrity of France seems for the present impossible.

That every day added to the stubborn maintenance of the struggle, renders it still more impossible seems pretty obvious. We may lament the apparently unbending determination of the Prussians to dictate terms of peace from within the capital, as we cannot fail to admire the calm and desperate heroism with which its defenders await the foe. But we can see no other result to such a siege than the raising of the terms of peace still higher, and an increased impotence on the part of France to stipulate for any terms consonant with her dignity and future contentment. To every true Frenchman, it seems, at this moment, both heartless and cowardly to talk of the capitulation of Paris. A few weeks later and it will have to be accepted as the inevitable. Meanwhile, the awful tale of slaughter will go on increasing, and hatred will grow into mutual exasperation, while the prospects of a lasting and honorable peace will be more distant than ever.

Affairs at Rome.

Few events in the history of Catholicism have been fraught with more importance than the *plebiscitum*, which Tuesday's telegrams announce as about to be taken in the Papal States. Not the least surprising statement is that PIUS IX. has consented to be bound by an act which strikes at one of the most cherished traditions of Ultramontane policy. The temporal power of the Pope has been the great object of ANTONELLI'S statesmanship, and no effort has been spared to maintain a political position which far-sighted Catholics throughout the world have long since professed to consider as an incumbrance to their Church. The course pursued by King VICTOR EMMANUEL appears to be singularly moderate. His not unnatural desire to see the Italian peninsula united under one civil government, with himself at the head, is backed by the entire voice of an enthusiastic nation. Thus supported, he could easily acquire, by a demonstration of force, what he is willing to submit to the free choice of those whose allegiance would be transferred from Pope to King. But the only condition he imposes is that, while the voting is in progress, the Roman territory be held by Italian troops. They will be withdrawn if the voting is adverse to their master's claims. It is difficult to over-estimate this forbearance when the actual state of affairs is taken into consideration. The call for Italian unity comes not merely from those who already own the sway of VICTOR EMMANUEL, but the Papal towns themselves are joining in the cry. They are begging "protection" from the Government whose desire to annex them is, in some quarters, represented as arch treason against the head of the Church. All Italy is said to be arming to aid the King, while the troops are represented as being "received with enthusiasm" by those whose territory they come to occupy. At three separate points the Papal Zouaves have been surrounded by excited mobs, threatening an attack, order being restored only "in the name of the King."

That misgovernment is at the bottom of this disaffection, on the part of a people whose veneration for the Pope as head of the largest section of the Christian Church is undoubted, cannot be denied by the most zealous Catholic. The civil Government of the States of the Church has been in the hands of men whose devotion to the Pontiff is more than questionable. Their aims of self-aggrandizement have long furnished matter for indignant comment by the lazy, but ready-witted and easily-excited populace among whom they have domineered for so long a period unchecked. With the Pope himself, the general feeling of Christendom will be one of sympathy. As a sincere and good man, from whom much has been concealed by designing politicians, respect will at least follow him into the position which this change of affairs may compel him to adopt. But we see no reason for pity. Pope PIUS IX., as simple head of the Catholic Church, will be a greater man than he who has combined that office with the kingship of a small, badly-governed and disaffected territory. Released from secular cares, which brought him no honor and but small profit, his spiritual empire will not be the less extensive, nor will his position be less dignified. No desire is evinced by the Italians to wrest from him any of the spiritual attributes which surround the Papacy. The official journal at Florence hopes "that he will accept the guardianship of the Italian Government." Rome will be, as ever, the great centre of the Catholic world, and willing deference will be paid by those who now desire civil emancipation from a system of government which the Pope has no power, even if he has the will, to reform.

Repeated offers have been made by the British Government to the Pope of an asylum, should revolution or annexation render such a step necessary. Last year the island of Malta was placed at his disposal, and it is now announced that a British frigate is lying off the Tiber ready to receive him if he quits Rome. We should be sorry to see him accept such an offer from Great Britain or any other Power, until Italy has proved herself unwilling to fulfill the assurances which her statesmen, her people and her journalists so freely offer. But in view of the honorable career of Italy during the last few years, the presumption is strongly in favor of her scrupulously observing the terms of any engagement she may enter into with the Pope. The result of the *plebiscitum*, and the action consequent thereon by PIUS IX., will be awaited with intense anxiety by the Catholic community in this and other countries. The existing state of affairs has been the excuse for revolutions and foreign interferences, which have disturbed the peace of the Continent and operated injuriously upon the Roman Church itself. With the cession of the temporal power will cease one of the most prolific causes of disturbance in Southern Europe.

Funeral Honors to Farragut.

The brave old Admiral, whose life passed away so quietly at a distant New-Hampshire naval station, had a strong hold on the affection of his countrymen, all of whom would, had the occasion offered, have joined in honoring his remains—and especially the citizens of this City, where he resided while on shore since the war.

The obsequies which attended the first interment of FARRAGUT'S remains were as imposing as the circumstances admitted, but were scarcely an adequate expression of the nation's grief over its irreparable loss. A few naval officers of high rank were present, together with all the army and navy officers of the station, while the military companies and the Masonic lodges of Portsmouth joined in the funeral cortége. A recent act of Congress forbids the incurring of any public expense for burying a naval officer who dies on shore, and withholds all provision for the payment of transportation either of officers or of men from one station to another, to attend the funeral of any officer, no matter whether he be the Admiral or not. In the army it is customary for a sufficient number of officers and troops to be detailed to attend the obsequies of any distinguished officer, and the expenses thus incurred are, as in the case of the funeral of the late Major-Gen. WOOL, defrayed by the Quartermaster's Department. Many naval officers would doubtless have gone to FARRAGUT'S funeral, from the New-York station, had they felt warranted in incurring the expense of such a journey. It is well to honor the illustrious dead, but officers with families to support, on waiting orders, or shore pay, could ill afford an additional expense of even fifty dollars for such a purpose. Nor is it right to expect them to do so. The nation owed FARRAGUT a debt it could never discharge, and his funeral should have been, in every respect, suited to his rank and services. The interment, however, at Portsmouth, was only a temporary one, and the remains of Admiral FARRAGUT are next week to be finally committed to the earth, at Woodlawn Cemetery, in Westchester County, of this State. For several years previous to his death, Admiral FARRAGUT was State Commander of an association of officers who had served in the last war, and known as the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. At the solicitation of the members of this Association the family of the Admiral have consented that an imposing public funeral shall be given the illustrious deceased in this City. A meeting of the members of the Legion is to be held at DELMONICO'S this afternoon, to perfect the arrangements for the proposed ceremony. Major-Gen. SHALER, a member of the Legion, will, it is said, order a parade of the First Division, and it is probable that the Common Council will participate in tendering the last honors to the Admiral's remains. As neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet was present at the Portsmouth funeral, nor even Admiral PORTER, who is FARRAGUT'S lineal successor, they will now have an opportunity to make at least partial reparation for an apparent neglect.

Due notice of the funeral procession will be published as soon as all the details have been decided upon. It is to be hoped that on the day of the obsequies the stores will be closed, and business suspended for a time at least, so that all the citizens of the Metropolis may have an opportunity of testifying their respect and affection for the hero of New-Orleans and Mobile Bay, who there won the reputation of being the first of American naval commanders and the right to display at his mast-head an Admiral's pennant.

Wendell Phillips as a Labor Reformer.

"Capital and labor are partners, not enemies," says Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. This illustration of the affinity cannot be called felicitous. "It is a shame to our Christianity and civilization for our social system to provide and expect that one man at seventy years of age should be lord of many thousands of dollars, while hundreds of other men, who have made as good use of their talents and opportunities, lean on charity for their daily bread." The fact does not imply antagonism between wealth and poverty, but it does imply some fundamental injustice in the distribution of the rewards of labor, the statement of which in this invidious way is not favorable to the idea of partnership. "Of course there must be irregularities," innocently admits Mr. PHILLIPS himself, in the position of the fortunate mortal he describes; but he desires to see a nearer approach to equality of condition, and would have those who share his views organize a political party, and so acquire an influence in legislation. "I am fully convinced that hitherto legislation has leaned too much—leaned most unfairly—to the side of capital," is Mr. PHILLIPS' presentation of an evil which he would have working men remedy by the exercise of the ballot.

We obtain this glimpse of Mr. PHILLIPS' philosophy from his letter to the Massachusetts labor reformers, whose candidate for the Governorship he has consented to be. It is quite clear that there is nothing forced or unnatural in the relationship. The time may come when labor, intrenched behind the ballot-box, will exact an adjustment of little social "irregularities," somewhat inimical to Mr. PHILLIPS' riches; but, in the meantime, his opinions and the opinions of the so-called labor reformers are identical. The State Convention which nominated him simply carried out the programme of the National Convention which recently assembled at Cincinnati. Two ideas underlie the whole movement. One, that labor suffers wrongfully from the action of capital; the other that this wrong is aggravated by legislation, and may be rectified by the use of party agencies. There is more demagogism than truth at the bottom of both notions.

The condition of labor is not, in all respects, what it should be. It is weak, compared with capital, and, in the distribution of rewards, it too often receives less than its rightful share. The economy which would secure to industry a larger proportion of its products has received comparatively little attention. MILL touches it timidly; RUSKIN, who grasps it dogmatically, merges a grave problem into the ridiculous. Socialism of the Democratic type has made war upon capital, instead of endeavoring to utilize it; and trades' unions, still less scientific, have squandered resources that should have made some forms of labor prosperous, in irritating and profitless strikes. The Rochdale Corporationists alone have led the way in ameliorating, practically, some of the evils from which working men suffer; and the quiet arrangements which have here and there made capital and labor really partners by adding to the wages of labor a percentage of the profits realized by capital, indicate the most feasible method of reconciling interests that are too often in seeming antagonism. Two or three establishments in this City have done on a small scale what Yorkshire colliery proprietors have tested with so much satisfaction; but the main body of employers pursue the old path and the main body of workmen still rely upon occasional suspension of work as a means of securing better pay. So in regard to co-operation. We hear of co-operation on a very small scale as applied to certain branches of business, but little or nothing of it is seen in those relations to trade which augment the purchasing power of the money earned by labor.

Of these practical agencies for bettering the condition of industry, the professed labor reformers say not a word. The Cincinnati Convention spent days in discussing crazy political theories, but not a single hour in maturing plans of co-operation, or in devising means for promoting the percentage arrangement between employers and employed. And the Massachusetts Convention, instead of considering what forms of amelioration are best suited to the circumstances of this country, and how best to profit by them, carried out the Cincinnati precepts by organizing a new political party, under the leadership of WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The leadership is characteristic of the party. We credit Mr. PHILLIPS with sincerity and earnestness in his opinions on the labor question; but his letter of acceptance proves conclusively how utterly he fails to comprehend the needs of labor, or the measures adapted to its condition. What might not such an orator effect, if he employed his power and opportunities in demonstrating to capital the dangers which attend the supposition of its hostility to labor, and the mutual advantages of generous consideration in the distribution of profits! What a stimulus might he not impart to self-helping movements among working men by presenting the benefits of organized colonization in the West, and of practical co-operation in the East! In these directions there is a field for exertion which might call into activity his gifts of speech, and kindle as with fire his philanthropic impulses. But Mr. PHILLIPS is not practical—and, therefore, like other visionaries, he is mischievous. RUSKIN'S vagaries are harmless—the man who would limit the power of accumulation and define the boundaries of expenditure, is laughed at for his pains. Mr. PHILLIPS' crotchets are of a different nature. He has an inkling of what Christianity and civilization should achieve, but has far more faith in the potency of legislation. He is a labor reformer after the model constructed at Cincinnati. The power of capital he would cut down, and the power and prosperity of labor he would enlarge—all by act of Congress. He is a reformer of the WAT TYLER sort.

But why is he not more explicit? How he proposed to reform the condition of the freedmen, we already know. He insisted that Congress should give every man fifty acres of land, and a mule and implements to work it, and subsistence until the crops were garnered. Is he not bound to tell Massachusetts what he will do if chosen its Governor? By what legislation does he propose to check the insolence of capital and enlarge the recompense of labor? Will he order the execution of usurers, and fix the price of bread by proclamation? As the candidate of the prohibitionists, he will of course undertake the regulation of men's appetites, and as the representative of labor reform he will not rest contented until he has made the employed as well off as the employer. The task is a difficult one, we must admit. But who can limit the scope of legislation if WENDELL PHILLIPS be allowed to shape the enactments?

The Napoleons and Journalism.

One of the consequences of even a threatened siege of Paris is a scarcity of paper, so that daily journals there are already reduced in size. This calamity would have almost reconciled the first NAPOLEON to the situation that causes it. The man who silenced CHATEAUBRIAND and persecuted MME. DE STAEL and BENJAMIN CONSTANT, had no love for the "ideologists" of the Press, and always rejoiced in whatever furnished an excuse for cramping or suppressing it. He affected to deride its power, but his acts in this, as in many other things, belied his words. Rulers are not usually at the pains to trammel that which causes them no apprehension. The French journals of the First Empire certainly had no right to complain of any want of explicitness in the expression of their master's wishes. "My intention is," he wrote to FOUCHE in 1805, "that henceforward the *Journal des Débats* should not be published without having been subjected to a censorship on the previous day. You will appoint a censor; he must be a safe man, devoted to the Government and possessing tact. The proprietors of the *Journal* must allow him a salary of twelve thousand francs. On this condition only will I allow the paper to appear."

The application of the principle devised by NAPOLEON for the regulation of the religious Press would have rather a bewildering effect among ourselves. He wrote to the same correspondent in 1806: "M. PORTALIS has pointed out to me the existence of several ecclesiastical journals, and the evils which may arise from the spirit in which they are conducted, more especially from a diversity of opinions on religious matters. My intention is, therefore, that the religious newspapers should be stopped, and be henceforward united in one journal, which will take all their subscribers. * * It is to be entitled the *Journal des Curés*. The contributors will be appointed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris." A union in New-York of the *Tablet*, *Independent*, *Observer* and *Methodist* would certainly look like realizing the end that the *Church Union* was ostensibly established to compass; but it may be doubted whether such a process would be altogether agreeable to either the owners or the readers of those journals.

A month later NAPOLEON had a new idea. Censorship alone was not enough, and he wrote to TALLEYRAND, ordaining that the political articles in the *Moniteur* should be written by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. When he had seen, he said, how they were done, he would forbid all the other papers to mention politics otherwise than by copying the articles of the *Moniteur*. The truth is that with an acuteness of perception that is one of the many proofs of his genius, NAPOLEON saw that men of letters were his natural foes, and he mistrusted them accordingly. Sometimes his aversion rose to ferocity, as when, during the German invasion of 1806, he caused PALM, a book-seller of Nuremberg, to be shot because a pamphlet leveled at the French was traced to his house. Germans naturally remember such things now, just as Republicans remember the suppression of the *Siècle*, the *Avènement du Peuple*, and a host of others the morning after the *coup d'état*. The antagonism of the NAPOLEONS toward journalism, or at least for unshackled journalism, has been shown to be hereditary and ineradicable. When their dynasty rises into power the free Press of France sinks out of sight under penalty of forcible extinction; when they disappear from the throne, the republican newspaper instantly rises again like the Phœnix from the ashes of the past. If the Press is indeed the potential engine of civilization, progress and equal rights that we are accustomed to believe, no more absolute condemnation of the régime of the BONAPARTES need be sought for than this circumstance, so repeatedly verified by experience, embodies. Power, as NAPOLEON was himself fond of saying, is founded upon opinion; and power can never be retained by a despot when the public expression of opinion is free.

There is a flavor of satire which we cannot consider unconscious in Mr. DISRAELI'S allusion to the political condition of England. The telegraph reports him as having congratulated his country upon the removal of Parliamentary and other reforms of all opportunities of internal disquiet, "so that she is now in a condition to witness, unmoved, vanishing empires and rising republics." While the great Commoner thus talked to the Buckinghamshire farmers, public assemblages in London and other large cities and towns were denouncing as cowardly and traitorous, as well as treacherous, the policy of the Gladstone Administration in reference to the Franco-Prussian war, and especially in reference to the French Republic. Mr. DISRAELI discoursed keen irony; these public meetings proclaim a disgraceful fact. The Government which carried the reforms spoken of, and exists by reason of reform support, is the Government which now throws overboard the honor of England, and exposes its pretensions to the contempt of the world.

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Speaker BLAINE'S telegram presents the Republican triumph in Maine in one compact sentence:

> "We have elected our Governor by about the same majority as last year; carried all five of the Congressional districts—the closest by about 1,400 majority; have chosen an overwhelming majority in both branches of the Legislature, and elected county officers in every county except two. This result has been achieved without effort and without any canvass of the State."

In the face of this most overwhelming defeat of the Democracy, there are Democratic organs who actually pretend to discover causes of satisfaction in the vote! The same wonderful discernment will of course enable them to derive much comfort from the election in Colorado, where, as Gov. MCCOOK declares, "Republican gains are reported throughout the Territory." The Democratic journalists, in the depth of their despair, are thankful for mercies so infinitesimal that none else can see them.

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The Coroner's investigation into the Nathan murder is ended, and not a ray of light has it shed upon the track of the murderer. The net result of the whole inquiry is a declaration that Mr. NATHAN "came to his death by wounds inflicted on his head by an instrument known as a 'dog,' in the hand of some person or persons unknown to the jury." A most unsatisfactory conclusion, it must be admitted, and one that justified the jurors in deprecating as useless the wide range given to inquiries of this nature. "The inquiry should be confined solely to the cause of death," say the jury; "not as to the manner, or the perpetrator of the murder." This, however, is certain—if the Coroner's duty is to be confined to ascertaining the cause of death, the duty of sifting other matters to the bottom must be made more binding than it now is upon the District-Attorney. As a rule, Coroners are not very well qualified to conduct inquiries which require all the nice discrimination and tact of the thoroughly trained legal mind. The objection to the publication of evidence, which the jurors also urge, seems untenable. The instances in which justice suffers from publicity are inconsiderable, compared with those in which detection is facilitated by the appearance of the evidence in the newspapers.

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To all who would understand the Republican division in Missouri, and the relative merits of the sections led, respectively, by Gov. MCCLURG and Mr. GRATZ BROWN, we commend the recital of facts which we take from an address to the people of the State, issued by Senator CARL SCHURZ, Lieut.-Gov. STANNARD, Mr. ORRICH, Speaker of the Local House of Representatives, and others not less honorably known for political service in the West. The statement is calm, clear and conclusive. It shows the absurdity and injustice of the charges preferred against the supporters of Mr. BROWN, and fastens upon the MCCLURG men the responsibility and shame of proceedings, which place them wholly in the wrong.

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Tennessee maintains its traditional reputation for conflicts resulting from a temper which the old slave-holding States were believed to cherish. The lawlessness and violence which have their origin in the demoralization consequent upon prolonged war, are nowhere more conspicuous than in Tennessee. And as yet there seems only a slight abatement of the feuds and savagery which prevailed while the South was master of the Union. The incidents this morning reported from Memphis tell a terrible tale. Two men quarrel about a trivial matter; one deliberately shoots the other, and as deliberately is shot in return. In another case a man who drives out a dog is instantly killed by a youth of eighteen. We don't say that these crimes are peculiar to the South. Simply as crimes, New-York could match them any week. Their peculiarity is found in the disposition they indicate on the part of a class not ordinarily considered criminal to inflict terrible vengeance on the most trumpery pretexts. There is still room for a certain kind of reconstruction.

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In Paris the coming siege casts its horrors before. One of the most affecting signs of the hardships which already affect all classes alike is the appearance, as described by the *Opinion Nationale* of the crowds that daily besiege the *Monts-de-Piété*, *i. e.*, the pawn-shops. At the chief office of this institution, which, in France, is a legalized monopoly, the reporter found a crowd so large that each new-comer had to wait three or four hours before his turn came to be admitted. The supplications listened to, were said to have been as harrowing as the sight of a battle-field; the poor were no longer the chief customers, but the fine coat rubbed shoulders with the blouse, and the silk dress with the cotton print. Families who had never known want before had begun to feel it now. Amid all this portentous rush of business, the natural result had followed, that the sums loaned bore a more infinitesimal proportion than ever to the worth of the articles pawned, and it required frequent sacrifices of articles of use or ornament to keep for any length of time the wolf from the door.

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The "Irish mail" is one of the most celebrated of the express trains of Great Britain. Up till two years ago it was run with a combination of the highest safety, speed and punctuality which rendered it unique in railroad annals, and a subject of legitimate pride to all concerned with it. The frightful catastrophe which broke the almost uninterrupted tenor of its success, was that which occurred at Abergele, in Wales, to the down train from London to Holyhead. This was the result of the passenger cars having run into a freight train which contained a quantity of paraffine, whose instantaneous explosion enveloped the express in a few minutes in one vast sheet of flame. The reported overturn and submersion, yesterday morning, of the entire up train on its way to London seems to have been greatly exaggerated, but was probably very near becoming a great catastrophe. Late English files note the narrow escape of a train in another part of the country from the carelessness of a switchman, who was so intent on reading the war telegrams that he forgot to attend to his duty. It would be curious if the misplaced switch at Tamworth should be traceable to a similar cause.

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There is something very alarming in the stories, now growing common, of organized gangs of boys who commit systematic highway robberies. All round the outskirts of the City there appear to be parties of these, who attack other boys or wagons, and sometimes with violence. The other day it was found that one of these gangs—consisting, strangely enough, of sons of highly respectable parents—had for some time robbed water-side craft to quite a serious amount. Something must be done to stop this before it has gone too far. Probably many of the young criminals would be sufficiently dealt with by being admonished by parents. With others a sterner punishment is evidently necessary, although, it is true, but little or no amendment might follow. That this should be the only hope of remedying the evil, seems tolerably clear. But the Police should increase their vigilance, if possible, and, where arrests of these boys are effected, they should be made to feel the error of their ways in a practical manner.

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Since France went into mourning for the death of WASHINGTON, there has been no period when the sympathies of Paris were more powerfully drawn out toward this country than at present. The demonstrative enthusiasm of Paris may serve to remind us of the time when the recognition and support of the First Republic caused us a gratification as real if less openly displayed than that of which our representative receives daily tokens. We imagine that the transports of the French Republicans would be somewhat moderated, did they know the very feeble response which they elicit on this side. We went into ecstacies over the revolution of 1830, and hailed with illuminations and *feux de joie* the declaration of the Republic of 1848, but a change in most respects greater and nobler than either, we have welcomed with a chilling silence. Dire as is the present extremity of the new Republic, its difficulties will not cease with the Prussian evacuation, and the moral support of this country will be still more anxiously looked for by the nation whose democratic institutions will have practically isolated her from the rest of the European Powers. Let us trust it may be more warmly forthcoming.

THE WAR POETRY OF GERMANY.

WALLER, or some other English poet, says that "every conqueror creates a muse;" and King WILLIAM of Prussia seems to have made a good many of them within the last couple of months. The author of the "*Wacht am Rhein*" woke one morning lately, and found himself famous—the whole German Army singing his song that begins with—

Es braust en Ruf wie Donnerhall,
Wie Schwertgeklirr und Wogenprall,

and ends with—

Safe mayst thou rest, dear fatherland of mine;
Fast stands and true thy Guard along the Rhine.

The song is a simple one enough—all the more suitable, perhaps, for soldiers to sing. But it is rather surprising that the historico-romantic troubadours of the fatherland, or even the sympathizing lyrists of our own country, have not bethought them of the old Kaisar Barbarossa, lying, or lately lying, in solemn and stately trance, within the dungeon keep of Kyffhauser—some say Salzbach—with the enchanted ravens beside him, one at each shoulder, till they know by some sign—the external noises in the air, very likely—that "the time has come," and so fly out; fly across the Rhine—across the Moselle—across the Marne—across the Seine,—who knows? and, at the signal, the armed paladin, so long at rest, like Arthur and Don Sebastian, gets on his legs and marches; of course, in the direction taken by the ravens. These last are kindred birds of the Black Eagle—in color, at least—and the ancient Brandenburg war-cry *gah-to!*—short enough for a croak—would seem to suit them very well.

This is altogether a kind of idea that would run handsomely in any lyric, and if put into a drum-and-trumpet chorus, say the "Kyffhauser Chorus," would be likely to have a high military effect; for which reason it is quite at the service of the Court poets of Prussia. It would be sure to meet the poetical approbation of King WILLIAM himself, who, as most people are aware, rather likes that idea of a restored Kaiser of Germany, with Hohenzollern for Hohenstauffen, though what the Burschen Democracy may think of it when they all have time to cool down, is a consideration of another color—one that may bring the poetry in the end to the hard conditions of prose.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the First Baptist Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Baptists of Elizabeth have laid the foundation of a very handsome church, on Union-avenue and Prince-street. The church edifice is to be one of the handsomest in the city. It is of brown stone and brick, and the estimated cost is from $50,000 to $60,000. The former place of worship was on West Jersey-street, and was too small to accommodate the congregation. The corner-stone was laid yesterday. The exercises were interesting, and a number of distinguished Baptist clergymen from a distance were present, and took part in the ceremony. The exercises took place at 11 o'clock. Rev. THEO. GESSLER, the pastor, officiating. Rev. Dr. H. C. FISH, of Newark, delivered an able address, after which, with prayer and appropriate ceremonies, the stone was placed in position. Dr. JOHN DOWLING, also of Newark, then delivered an address, and was followed by Rev. H. M. GALLAGHER, of Brooklyn, who completed the exercises of the afternoon. In the evening, Rev. GEO. CLERK, of Balston Spa, N. Y., former pastor of the church, preached a memorial sermon in the meeting-house which the Society now occupies on West Jersey-street. The exercises were of the most pleasant kind. About 1,500 persons were present at the new building, and the church, in the evening, was crowded. Enough money has been subscribed to complete the lecture-room, and to leave the entire church with but little debt.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

OPENING OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The Fifth-avenue Theatre opened for the season on Tuesday night. That the event was regarded as one of importance could be gathered from the character, no less than the numbers of the audience. The friendly, not to say anxious interest manifestly taken in the success of the performance, was another sign of the progress this snug little house has made in popular esteem. Each old favorite was greeted with genuine heartiness, and the new-comers received a welcome which must have satisfied them that no grudging appreciation was likely here to wait upon desert. The bright new scenery, the well-chosen and neatly executed music, the elaborate "sets" of furniture and other appointments, and even the highly improved thunder and lightning of the second act, were each generously applauded in turn, so that it may be truly said that no attempt to please in any department went unnoticed or unrequited. This is all as it should be. It is for the good of both players and public that worthy endeavors should be promptly recognized. Whatever may be said of theatre-goers elsewhere, coldness is certainly not a characteristic of the Fifth-avenue audience. This is a very pleasant thing to see. It is still pleasanter to find such genial approbation warranted by the merit of the entertainment.

The play of the opening night—"Man and Wife"—is a dramatic version of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' last novel. The work has been carefully done, but it has the usual faults of plays made out of novels, in being disjointed, spasmodic at times in the action, and difficult to follow as regards plot. Such faults it is exceedingly difficult, if not altogether impossible to avoid. It is impracticable to represent on the stage the whole of a long fiction, and the question of what to preserve and what to strike out is perplexing in the extreme. Those who know the story care little, of course, about its being hastily indicated in its histrionic shape. What they chiefly wish is that the main characters in whom they take something like an affectionate interest, should be brought boldly before them. People who have read Mr. COLLINS' novel, for example, will demand a careful reproduction of favorite personages like Sir Patrick Lundie, Bishopriggs, Hester Dethridge, Anne Sylvester and Geoffrey Delamayn. The distinctness and sequence of the fable are to such people matters of comparative indifference. On the other hand, to those unfamiliar with the tale, and who have not learned to sympathize with or admire its chief figures, the plot is of prime importance. If this be misty or ill-defined, the general effect is apt to be like that produced by a gallery of incongruous pictures, connected by no common interest, and in the absence of specially brilliant color or handling, rather tedious of inspection. Hence the peculiar difficulty of the situation. In such a drama both classes of spectators must be borne in mind and propitiated. In "Man and Wife," as seen at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, this is done with considerable success. The personages we have named are brought unmistakably, if not in every case felicitously, forward, and the story is at least intelligible from beginning to end.

Mr. DALY'S efforts are well seconded by his company. As a lady and a stranger, we speak first of the *Anne Sylvester* of the play, Miss CLARA MORRIS. Miss MORRIS is endowed with good natural qualifications for her profession. Her face, figure, action and delivery are all in her favor. Neither can be called perfect, but each is prepossessing. Miss MORRIS has imagination, and she likewise has force. The delicacy to feel and the power to express are, in the histrionic sense, rarely united. Where much refinement is there is apt, also, to be weakness, and where strength, coarseness. Miss MORRIS is in this respect singularly fortunate. She is charmingly spontaneous, appreciative, even to subtlety, of the play of womanly feeling and its nice balances of act and motive, and yet she is physically strong enough to give effect even to the most stormy and exacting situations. Her indications of the social difference between *Anne* and the ladies around her, of the bitter humiliation of *Anne's* fall, of the vain but perfectly womanly bursts of passion into which she is betrayed, are carefully studied and naturally conveyed. Her face, which is remarkably mobile and capable of swift emotional transitions, well assists in this a full and melodious voice, which easily responds to all demands made upon it. We note only one objection of moment to Miss MORRIS' performance, which is that in the striking scene with *Mrs. Glenarm* she acts a trifle too far up the stage. The scene is in technical parlance *Anne's*, no doubt, but it is better to act more on the line, and tactics that oblige an interlocutor to turn her back squarely to the audience are seldom either just or effective. Mr. LEWIS is good in *Sir Patrick*. Mr. LEWIS is good in everything. But he somehow fails to catch the mixture of dignity and humor, the old-school urbanity and the quaint good-heartedness we hoped to recognize in his performance. Still, the first night of so long and trying a part is hardly to be too closely judged. As Mr. LEWIS mellows in *Sir Patrick*, he will probably make much more of it than at first. He already abundantly satisfies his audience, and affords a lighting up to the often sombre tints of the drama, with artistic effect. We do not quite know, to speak of a trifle, where Mr. LEWIS finds authority for saying "exquis-ite," and, while referring to small matters, would counsel Mr. POLK that "right away," in the sense of "directly," is not a usual idiom in England, especially among the classes of which *Arnold Brinkworth* is a member. These are not the only blemishes of the same sort in the piece, but possibly may suggest, as examples, the correction of the others.

Mr. DAVIDGE'S sketch of *Bishopriggs* is capital, and so is Mrs. GILBERT'S *Hester Dethridge*. The two, although so totally unlike, are, in a way, companion pieces, since they are the most distinctive and original individuals of Mr. COLLINS' story. The unctious, canny rascality of the one, and the speechless, stony despair of the other, are very well represented indeed, and it is creditable to the resources of Mr. DALY'S theatre that these two parts should be so excellently played. For purposes of dramatic effect *Hester*, perhaps, speaks too soon, and she should have a strong descriptive speech managed for her in the last scene. Mr. HARKINS' *Geoffrey Delamayn* likewise deserves much praise. His face is rather too intelligent to comport precisely with our notion of the muscular young scoundrel, who sacrifices friend and foe with equal unscrupulousness for his dastardly ends, but the conception is sound and well defined, and is consistently carried through to the close. Miss KATE NEWTON lacks repose and elegance of bearing for *Lady Lundie*, who, if a bad woman, is a fine lady, and who mars the harmony and truth of things in being made too coarse a termagant. Miss LINDA DIETZ is well-bred and charming as *Mrs. Glenarm*. A little more fire here and there might better a performance which, considering it is only the second this clever young lady has undertaken, is most deserving. Miss FANNY DAVENPORT looked admirably in *Blanche*, and played the part with the appropriate warmth and affectionateness which, with her, seem so perfectly natural. Mr. POLK was correct and acceptable as *Arnold*, and Messrs. DE VERE, PARKES, BROWNE and BURNETT—we must except the latter gentleman's totally incredible whiskers—deserve honorable mention.

Taken altogether, "Man and Wife" may be accounted an effective drama, ably acted, superbly put on the stage, and auspiciously beginning the season. It should assuredly enjoy a prosperous run. The best scenes were approved on Tuesday without stint, the climaxes cheered to the echo, and the chief actors summoned many times before the curtain. The latter descended for the last time some minutes after 12, suggesting the wisdom of cuts and closer acting in future. These are details easily remedied, and for all others we have nothing but commendation. Another turning point has been reached in the fortunes of one of the daintiest and cosiest of metropolitan theatres, and the manager is again to be congratulated on the deserved fruits of his labor and his courage.

BROOKLYN REPRESENTATIONS.

We notice that the artists who acted "Julius Cæsar" and "London Assurance" at Niblo's, last week, repeat those pieces at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the former to-morrow evening, and the latter on Saturday. On either night an excellent representation can be witnessed.

Musical.

ARRIVAL OF MISS NILSSON.

The interest which lovers of music have lately taken in the weather reports of in-bound steamers, is now likely to die away, the *Cuba*, with Miss NILSSON as its most conspicuous passenger, having arrived yesterday morning. On the previous night Cunard Pier, in Jersey City, had been beset by a crowd, expectant of the arrival of the steam-ship then due, but on account of the disappointment experienced at the time, and because of the relatively early appearance of the vessel yesterday, the assemblage was not very numerous. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH had been given warning of her approach, and when the *Cuba*, after swinging about, had been brought to the dock, with the first thud of contact, he stepped aboard of her. Miss NILSSON, attired in a light mourning traveling suit, was by him escorted to a carriage, which was occupied also by the companion who left England with her. Before the few loungers at the outward extremity of the landing place had a chance of scanning her features, the door of the vehicle was closed, and the horses were driven toward the ferry-house. Thence, an *incognito* sail across the river, and an equally *incognito* ride through Cortlandt-street and Broadway, brought the songstress to the Clarendon Hotel, where a superb basket of flowers—over the beauty of which she grew quite ecstatic—and a collation awaited her. Though the journey from Liverpool was a stormy one, its effect seems to have been not unfavorable to Miss NILSSON'S apparent and actual health. She had for fellow-voyagers Mlle. CARI, the contralto singer of the troupe; M. VERGER, the baritone, and M. VIEUXTEMPS, the violinist; also, Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the pianist, and Mr. HENRY JARRETT, whose mission it is, we believe, to represent Miss NILSSON in matters of business. The quantity of anticipation growing out of the proposed series of concerts to be commenced by these artists on Monday evening next, can be gauged by an inspection of Steinway Hall and its surroundings this morning, when the sale of reserved seats will begin. Miss NILSSON is to be serenaded by several Swedish societies at about 10 o'clock to-night.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

A Beethoven programme will be interpreted at the Central Park Garden tonight. We are reminded, also, that the present week is the final one of the season.

Every Saturday.

Every Saturday is more and more deserving of the great popularity which it has achieved. Care and liberality are displayed in every part of its management, and there is no illustrated paper in the country which is so beautifully printed. Some of the engravings are masterpieces, and the original drawings, published week by week, mark the great progress which we are making in the fine art of wood-cutting. The drawings themselves are well worthy of being preserved—there are two this week, for instance, which are alone worth double the price of the number—the "Camp-meeting," by F. O. C. DARLEY, and "Returning from the Country," by C. G. BUSH. Besides the original designs, engravings published in the *Graphic* are issued simultaneously in *Every Saturday*—not stolen from the *Graphic*, be it understood, but published in accordance with an honorable arrangement between the publishers. The literary contents of the publication are always of a high class, especially adapted for family reading. Take it all in all, there is no better weekly paper published anywhere than *Every Saturday*.

The New London Weeklies.

Mr. BRENTANO, of No. 33 Union-square, has on his counter the usual full supply of the leading weekly journals of the English metropolis. The *Graphic* presents a series of war illustrations of unusual vigor and excellence. The full-page engraving of "Prussian Infantry at the Charge," possesses, besides its current interest, artistic merits of a very high order. The *Illustrated London News* is similarly occupied with the picturesque aspects of the war. *Punch*, the *Saturday Review*, *Spectator*, &c., present their usual features of distinctive excellence.

American Institute Fair.

The number of visitors to the Fair is increasing daily. The attendance, yesterday, was very numerous; and it was noticed that the number of lady visitors was much greater than it has been on any day heretofore. The machinery department is being put to rights with commendable speed, and in a few days more this department will be well worth a visit. An addition to the exhibition was made, yesterday, in opening a horticultural and a floricultural department. In the former, Mr. WM. F. CARPENTER exhibits 150 varieties of apples, from his orchards in Harrison, Westchester County; and Mr. WILLIAM L. FERRIS exhibits fifty varieties of pears. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Montclair, N. J., exhibits eighteen varieties of apples and eighteen of pears; and Mr. J. F. SEAMAN, of Kingsbridge, Westchester County, exhibits a variety of grapes, some of which are of extraordinary size and beauty. There are also varieties of water-melons from Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina, and some specimens raised from Chinese and Spanish seed. In the horticultural department there are fine specimens of roses, gladiolus and Japan lilies; also specimens of coffee and tea plants. Of this department Dr. KNIGHT has charge. The music furnished at the exhibition every evening is rendered by an excellent orchestra, led by Mr. F. J. EBEN, formerly of THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra. As an accommodation to exhibitors and others, the Western Union Telegraph Company has opened an office in the building for the transmission of messages.

Meeting of the Ship-Owners—Quarantine Management.

The Ship-owners' Association held their usual monthly meeting, at No. 52 Pine-street, yesterday afternoon. There was just a quorum present when Mr. G. R. BRETT, the President, called the meeting to order. Mr. MARSHALL, in behalf of the Committee, appointed to appear before the Joint Committee on Commerce at Washington, reported progress. They had been well received and had stated to the representatives of the people the bad condition of things, and the remedies needed. A point which the Committee had strongly advocated was the necessity for having a free registration of foreign-built ships under the American flag. He thought they had made an impression, although nothing had really been accomplished. Mr. HINCKEN, from the same Committee, added that the Joint Committee appeared to be glad to receive information of which they appeared to be sadly in need. Much could be accomplished if the ship-owners would only unite on what they wanted. Complaint was made that in a law passed in 1867 giving to the ship-owners a lien on freights in bonded warehouses, the words, "the Collector *shall*" had been changed to "the Collector *may*," and that considerable trouble had arisen from that change. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to "interview" the Collector, and try and have matters rearranged: Messrs. Hincken, Marshall, Dale, Elwell, Williams and G. R. Brett.

Mr. HINCKEN then alluded to the extortions of the Quarantine officers, and moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously carried:

That the Association of Ship-owners sustain the PENDERGAST BROTHERS in their resistance to the extortions of Health Officer CARNOCHAN, and thank them for their energetic action.

That the Association should lend its assistance to the effecting of all needed shipping reforms.

That the ship-owners desire a good Quarantine, but protest against the unjust and extortionate charges levied on the commerce of the Port of New-York, under the pretence that it was necessary to protect the health of the City, thereby causing much of the commerce of this City to go to other ports.

Mr. ELWELL said that the present management of the Quarantine was bad, being chiefly for the benefit of the Health Officer's pocket. As it now stood, the fuller the Health Officer's pocket the healthier the vessel.

The Association then adjourned.

Personal.

E. C. Banfield, of the Treasury Department, Washington; Gen. Frank P. Blair, of St. Louis; Capt. Palmer, of the Royal Navy; E. L. Plumb, Ex-Consul-General at Havana; U. H. Crosby, of Chicago, and Hon. W. J. Pelham, of Mobile, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Boston; Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit; Hon. Springer Harbaugh, of Pittsburg; Hon. William H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn; Hons. H. J. Kimball and S. E. Crittenden, of Georgia; Hon. H. B. Hurlburt, of Cleveland, and Capt. Patrick, of the British Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. N. S. Mumford, of Baltimore; Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, of the United States Army; Hon. John T. Mitchell, of Washington, and J. May, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Count Lowenhaupt, Swedish Minister at Washington, and Geo. T. Stedman, of Cincinnati, are at the Hoffman House.

POLITICAL.

GENERAL NOTES.

BOYD WINCHESTER (Democrat) has been nominated for Congress from the Fifth Kentucky District.

On the 17th inst., the Cayuga County Republican Convention will assemble at Auburn to nominate candidates for the county offices.

The Utica *Observer* says that those who profess to know, declare that DENNIS McCARTHY cannot be renominated in the Syracuse district.

JOHN E. SEELEY, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-fourth district of this State, has been County Judge of Seneca.

Prominent Democrats in South Carolina admit that the Republicans are gaining ground in the State.

Col. E. BALL, the Workingmen's candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth Ohio District, has also received the Democratic nomination.

Mrs. J. C. GATES recently received twelve votes for County School Superintendent, at the Black Hawk (Iowa) Republican Convention, although she did not desire the position.

Dr. CYRUS D. GLASSINGER has been renominated by the Democracy in the Tenth Pennsylvania Congressional District.

In Ohio the Republican candidates in five of the strongly Republican districts, where success is certain, are "soldiers."

E. C. INGERSOLL (Republican) has been renominated for Congress in the Fifth Illinois District.

Ex-Gov. VANCE reports a complete pacification in North Carolina. He says all the troubles have been taken into the Courts, and nothing seems likely to suffer but the pockets of some of the politicians for damage.

"We are glad," says the Boston *Post*, "to witness indications of zeal in the 'Young Democracy.' There is work enough for young and old to do, and we hope every element of strength in the party will be brought into effective action. There is no rivalry except as to who shall excel in advancing the cause, and those whose wisdom, fidelity and exertions are most prominent in the work will receive the readiest recognition."

The Republicans of Wyoming Territory have achieved a splendid victory in the election of WM. T. JONES as Delegate to Congress by about 200 majority over WANLESS, Democrat. The first election in this Territory took place in 1869, when S. F. NUCKOLLS, Democrat, was elected Delegate by 1,436 majority in an aggregate poll of 5,366 votes. We now have returns from the whole Territory, with the exception of two small precincts, showing a majority for JONES of 106, which the missing precincts will probably increase to 200—a Republican gain of about 1,600. The aggregate vote of Cheyenne, the capital of the Territory, was 776—171 of the voters being women.

"It would be well," says the Missouri *Republican*, "for the friends of Gov. McCLURG to call his attention to the manner in which the registration is being conducted by his supporters in some quarters, as in Chariton, Lincoln, and other counties. We are aware that the Legislature declined to give the Executive the power to remove Superintendents for any cause; but the moral influence held by that functionary over his appointees should be sufficient to correct misconceptions and abuses on their part. It will be difficult to persuade men that the wrongs sought to be perpetrated are not conceived in the interest of the Governor, who is a candidate for re-election."

Vice-President COLFAX will address the people of the State of Indiana, at the following places, during September and October: Noblesville, Thursday, Sept. 15; Columbus, Friday, Sept. 16; Rensselaer, Saturday, Sept. 17; Lebanon, Tuesday, Sept. 20; Rushville, Wednesday, Sept. 21; Muncie, Thursday, Sept. 22; Warsaw, Friday, Sept. 23; La Grange, Saturday, Sept. 24; Ligonier, Saturday evening, Sept. 24; Princeton, Wednesday, Sept. 28; Evansville, Wednesday evening, Sept. 28; Terre Haute, Thursday, Sept. 29; La Porte, Saturday, Oct. 1.

An address to the Republican voters of Nebraska was published on the 10th inst. It promises that the majority for the party in the State will be greater than ever if the young men neglect no opportunity for organization. "The Republicans of the State," says the Committee, "have reason to be proud of the administration of the affairs of this State for the last four years. The Democracy, in their platform, lay particular stress upon the way the school and other public lands of the State have been disposed of. Let them tell us, if they can, of a single State in this Union where the public buildings of the State have been erected without a single dollar of tax upon the people, except in Nebraska. Let them tell us in what State, excepting in Nebraska, the school lands of the State have ever been sold, and brought the average price of $11 per acre, whereby an enormous school fund has been raised, safely invested in Government bonds and real estate mortgages, worth $4 to $1 of the amount loaned, securing to our children for all time to come, a proud inheritance, and a sure guarantee that the education of the children of the State will be free."

MISSOURI.

Address to the People of the State—The Reasons for the Late Division Among the Republicans.

An address to the people of Missouri, signed by Messrs. Carl Schurz, E. O. Stanard, J. C. Ovrick, Thomas Harbine and H. G. Mullins, has just been published. It sets forth the reasons for the withdrawal of a large number of delegates from the Republican State Convention held on the 31st of August, as follows:

Every sensible man knows that the civil war is over, and that the exigencies of a great public danger which brought forth the necessity of exceptional measures for the salvation of the Republic and the protection of the loyal people have ceased to exist.

Every honest friend of Republican institutions admits that such exceptional measures as the exclusion of a large number of citizens from the ballot-box and all participation in the functions of self-government can find justification only in the extreme case of imperative public necessity.

Every faithful Republican will remember that the Republican Party, in its national and State platforms, has solemnly pledged itself to remove those disqualifications and disabilities as soon as the justification based upon public danger should have disappeared.

We consider, and always have considered, that pledge to be an honest pledge, and the Republican Party in honor bound to redeem it. No party can trifle with so solemn an obligation without disgracing itself.

For a considerable time profound peace has reigned in Missouri. The Governor of the State, in his last annual message, declared: "There is no county in the State where organized resistance to the law exists, and where the Sheriff cannot procure a posse to aid in the execution of the laws. The rights of person and property are as secure as in any State of the Union." And Gov. McCLURG, now the candidate of the advocates of continued proscription, cannot be suspected of any inclination to overstate the matter. Everybody knows that the pacification of Missouri is complete. Under such circumstances, the Republican majority in the Legislature resolved, by submitting to the people certain amendments to the State Constitution, to give the people an opportunity to wipe out from the fundamental law of the State all proscriptive features and to make this a Commonwealth of equal citizens. Those amendments are to be voted upon at the next election. Thus the issue is clearly placed before the public, demanding an answer, yea or nay.

How can there be any doubt as to what that answer should be? Is the peace reigning in Missouri not an undeniable fact, as clear as sunlight? Is it not the obvious interest of all classes of society in the State that odious distinctions, calculated to keep alive the heartburnings of past conflicts, should without delay be abolished? Is it not time, at last, to open to all the prospect of a common future, so that all may devote their energies to the problems we have in common to solve? Is it not the imperative duty of all friends of Republican institutions to do away with proscriptive laws, which must be condemned as unrepublican when unnecessary for the salvation of the Republic? Or can the Republican party afford to stand by without taking any position with regard to this important question? Is it not time for them to prove to the world that in establishing these disqualifications they were not actuated by feelings of hate or desires of revenge, but compelled by the necessities of the situation, and that after the cessation of those necessities, they are happy to show a spirit of peace and good-will to all men? Can the Republican party disregard its solemn pledge to that effect, as it stands recorded in its platforms, without shame and dishonor?

Indeed, it would seem under circumstances so plain, under obligations so solemn, no faithful Republican, no good patriot could hesitate a moment to declare himself emphatically in favor of the constitutional amendments. What reason could there possibly be for putting off this act of good faith, true patriotism and sound policy, to an indefinite future, either by direct opposition or insidious equivocation? And yet, such opposition was made and organized by all the contrivances known to the art of political trickery.

It is our duty to tell the plain truth. It so happens that, in some parts of the State, the Radical Party has fallen under the control of politicians who desire to monopolize the local offices, and who find themselves endangered in the possession of the spoils by the removal of political disabilities from those who might vote against them; and those spoilsmen, together with a class of narrow-minded persons, whose only political capital and wisdom consists in the resentments and battle-cries of the past, formed the scheme of maintaining their ascendency at any price. To this end the State Convention of the Radical Party was to be packed and controlled, the passage of any resolution favoring the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments was to be prevented, and the nomination for Governorship of a man representing them to be secured. And in order to pack and control that Convention, means were resorted to so outrageous as to be almost without precedent in the history of political parties.

A basis of representation was invented dividing the white and the colored voters into two distinct classes, and to the colored voters, who had never exercised the right of suffrage, a representation was given in the State Convention in the ratio of one delegate to ninety voters, while the whites had to content themselves with a representation at the rate of one delegate to one hundred and forty constituents. And measures were taken at the same time, by all the appliances of demagogism, to unite the whole colored element against the enfranchising amendments and in favor of the candidate of the proscriptionists. In vain did the Chairman of the State Central Committee protest against this absurd and flagrantly unjust basis of representation; he was overruled.

But more than that. In thirty-four counties delegates to the State Convention were surreptitiously appointed at meetings ostensibly called not for that purpose, but merely for the election of local committees, prior to any call of the State Committee for the election of delegates, and thus the people of those counties were deprived of a fair expression of opinion. Finally, a number of counties were represented in the Convention by proxies in the hands of single individuals, though no meetings whatever were held in such counties. And all this was done in the interest of the friends of continued proscription and of their candidate.

Those members of the Convention who deemed it their duty to stand faithfully by the best interests of the State and the pledges of the Republican Party—actuated by a spirit of moderation and forbearance—made several attempts to correct some of the outrages above enumerated. Twice a resolution was offered to put the representation of the colored voters upon an equal footing with that of the whites, and to secure the representation of men instead of the representation of bare acres—and twice that act of justice and fairness was denied. A fixed determination was clearly visible on the part of those who had planned and instigated these iniquities, to reap the whole benefit to be derived from them. Still we submitted.

But when finally, after a full debate, a resolution, declaring the time to have come when the solemn pledges of the Republican Party should be redeemed by the adoption of the enfranchising amendments, was voted down, and a substitute was adopted, drafted and proposed by the very men who openly declared their hostility to the removal of political disabilities; and when thus the maneuvres of the spoilsmen and proscriptionists had resulted in a decided triumph, then it was clear to us that, as good citizens and faithful Republicans, we could no longer sit in that Convention, and that it was our solemn duty to take our own honor and that of the Republican Party into our own hands; there was no other remedy left; for, as Lieut.-Gov. STANARD, who, after an ineffectual attempt of his friends for reconciliation, turned away from the rump-Convention and came over to us, said with indignant emphasis: "We have worked with a determination to create harmony, but we have failed; there was a party of men who had such a greed for office, such a determination to have the spoils, that they would not listen to reason."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

He Accepts the Nomination of the Prohibitionists—Full Text of His Letter.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—WENDELL PHILLIPS has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Prohibitory State Central Committee, accepting the nomination for Governor:

DEAR SIR: When your Convention nominated me for Governor of the State it was agreed, if satisfactory to it and to me, that no official notice of the nomination should be sent me, and no formal acceptance asked. After maturer consideration of the whole subject, I am convinced that it was best that I should express my profound sense of the honor you do me; my entire agreement with you in the necessity of a distinct special political party, and my willingness that in aid of such a party you should make such use of my name as seems best. As temperance men you were bound to quit the Republican Party, since it has deceived you more than any one. Any prohibitionist who adheres to it proclaims beforehand his willingness to be cheated, and so far as political action is concerned betrays his principles. The Republican Party deserves our gratitude; it has achieved local repute. It will deserve our support whenever it grapples with our present living difficulties. A party must live on present service, not on laurels, however well earned. I have no wish to be Governor of Massachusetts, but to rally a political party of disinterested men. We must give years to the work of enlightening the public mind and organizing their ranks. In that work I am willing to be used. My inclinations would induce me to decline the nomination, but I dare not do so, in view of the vast interest involved in your movements, which call on each one of us to make every sacrifice to insure its success. No one supposes that law can make men temperate; occasionally some sot betrays the average level of of liquor intelligence by falsely stating that to be our belief and plan. Temperance men, on the contrary, have always known and argued that we must trust to argument, example, social influence, and religious principle, to make men temperate; but law can shut up those bars and dram-shops which feed intemperance, which double our taxes, make our streets unsafe for men of feeble resolution, treble the peril of property and life, and make the masses fools in the hands of designing men to undermine and cripple the law. The use of intoxicating liquors rests with each man's discretion, but the trade in them comes clearly within the control of law. Many considerations, and among them the safety and success of Republican institutions, bid us put forth the full power of the law to shut up dram-shops. We have never yet ruled a great city on the principle of self-government. Republican institutions, undermined by intemperance, are obliged to confess that they have never governed a great city here, on the basis of universal suffrage, in such a way as to preserve order, protect life and secure free speech. New-York, run by drunkards, is a proof of the despotism of the dram-shop. Men whom murderers serve that they may escape, and because they have escaped, rule that City. The ribald crew which hold them up could not stifle their own conscience nor rally their forces but for the help of the grogshop. A like testimony comes from the history of our other great cities. State laws are defied in their streets, and by means of the dram-shop and the gilded saloon of the fashionable hotel, their ballot-boxes are in the hands of the criminal classes of men, who avowedly and systematically defy the laws, and this is the case in Boston. Since your nomination was made, I have been honored with another by the working men of Massachusetts. Their course is a powerful ally of yours. Whatever guides the masses to a better education and more self-control, and secures them their full rights, helps the temperance cause. Indeed theirs is a radical movement, broad as the human race, and promptly includes everything that elevates man, subjects his passions and temptation to reason and principles. But the only bulwark against the dangers of intemperance is prohibition. More than thirty years of experience has convinced me, and as wide an experience has taught you, that this can only be secured by means of a distinct political organization. Thoroughly as I dislike to have my name used in a political canvass, I do not feel that I have the right to refuse its use, if you think it will strengthen your party.

I am very respectfully yours,
(Signed,) WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Banner Raising in the Eleventh Ward—Charles E. Loew Nominated for County Clerk—Great Crowds and Enthusiasm—Speeches of Judges Gross, Koch, Curtis and Others.

The gathering last night at the banner raising at Humboldt Hall in Avenue C was the largest and most enthusiastic that has ever been seen there to advocate the claims of Hon. CHAS. E. LOEW for renomination to the County Clerkship. It was variously estimated at from eight to ten thousand persons. It filled the entire block between Sixth and Seventh streets, and beyond. At both of these streets calcium lights were placed, which shone upon the multitude, and threw the street-lamps altogether in the shade. A platform stood in front of Humboldt Hall, from which the speakers discoursed about their favorite to the crowd below, and judging from the enthusiasm with which every reference to the County Clerk was received, the Eleventh Ward Democrats have no thought of letting him drop yet.

Hon. JOS. A. LYONS presided, and in a few remarks introduced Judge KOCH, who spoke briefly in advocacy of Mr. LOEW, and read the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, amid immense applause:

Whereas, The Honorable CHARLES E. LOEW has for a number of years with distinguished ability and uninterrupted success, managed the affairs of the organization of Tammany Hall, in the Eleventh Ward, and has by his great liberality and kindness, endeared himself to the hearts of its people by his energy, zeal and determination, inspired his followers with unlimited confidence and by the careful, honest and efficient manner with which he has performed the complicated and responsible duties of the office of County Clerk for the past three years, established for himself throughout the City the proud title of a good and faithful public servant. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the people of the Eleventh Ward in mass-meeting assembled, do most cordially greet the introduction of his name as a candidate for County Clerk, and we do hereby most respectfully, yet most earnestly, petition from Tammany Hall his renomination. That we hereby pledge ourselves, in the event of his nomination by Tammany Hall, to use all honorable means to secure for the ticket a triumphant success.

Resolved, That we, the people of the Eleventh Ward, in mass-meeting assembled, do most cordially greet the introduction of his name as a candidate for County Clerk; and we do hereby most respectfully, yet most earnestly, petition from Tammany Hall his renomination.

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge ourselves, in the event of his nomination by Tammany Hall, to use all and every honorable means in our power to secure for the ticket a triumphant success.

Hon. MAGNUS GROSS followed in a speech half English half German, advocating CHAS. E. LOEW for County Clerk, M. T. BRENNAN for Sheriff, and JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor, which nominations were heartily applauded. Dr. PH. MERKLE continued in a similar strain, and Judge CURTIS followed him, and went a step beyond and nominated JOHN T. HOFFMAN for President in 1872, and predicted his success. He pointed with pride to the success of the Democratic Party since 1860, when at the outbreak of the war it was in the minority. He referred to the dissensions that existed and still exist in the Democratic Party, and hoped that the old organization would now be supported. Referring to the war in Europe, he hoped Germany would go forward until she had put under her feet the heads of monarchs and kings.

Hon. HENRY C. CALKINS and MOSES GOODHEART also delivered addresses, and SAMUEL SKETCHLEY recited a campaign poem, after which the meeting adjourned. The crowd, however, were not satisfied, and went to the corner of Seventh-street, and with the band serenaded Mr. LOEW, who went out and addressed them, thanking them for the enthusiasm they had manifested and the confidence they displayed in him. A crowd of his most intimate friends remained afterward and enjoyed the evening in social conversation and congratulations to each other.

The banner is about fifteen by twenty feet, and bears a very fine likeness of the candidate for County Clerk, and contains an appropriate inscription presenting him to the County Clerkship.

Raising a Banner to Matthew T. Brennan.

Last night the Sixth Ward turned out in all its glory to raise a banner to MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, the favorite candidate for Sheriff of that portion of the City. Tar barrels were lighted in several of the streets—especially in Centre and Chatham, which were densely thronged with people who continued shouting and cheering incessantly until the whole business was over. At 7 o'clock numerous friends of Mr. BRENNAN assembled in Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl streets, and formed themselves into a meeting, of which WILLIAM NEALES was appointed Chairman, and MARTIN J. KEYS and HERMANN SCHROEDER Secretaries. Mr. ALGERNON SULLIVAN then came forward and in a short speech referred to the many personal merits of Mr. BRENNAN, and to the many claims he had on his party for the office his friends desired to place him in. He would certainly be elected to the office of Sheriff of the County of New-York, he said. After other remarks of a somewhat similar character, Mr. SULLIVAN concluded amid hearty cheers for "the future Sheriff."

The crowd then left the hall, and forming in the street marched in procession to the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, preceded by the "Sixth Ward Pioneer Club" and band. In Chatham-street tar-barrels were lighted, and an immense number of people were gathered at the various corners who were at last gratified at 8 o'clock by the unfurling of the banner which had been gotten up by Mr. BRENNAN'S friends. It bears the likeness of the Police Commissioner and the inscription, "The People's Choice. For Sheriff, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN." Judge GEO. M. CURTIS then mounted an impromptu platform and delivered an address, which was loudly cheered, after which the assemblage dispersed.

Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association—Report of the Saratoga Delegation—A Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club Organized.

The Union Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District held a special meeting, last evening, at their head-quarters, No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, the President, HENRY D. LAPAUGH, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. LAPAUGH, on behalf of the delegation of this district to the Saratoga Convention, made a report. This was one of the contesting delegations, and was admitted to the Convention, together with the opposing delegates, each delegate being allowed half a vote. The report was received with approbation, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Dr. WILDER, one of the delegates, then read a series of resolutions, which were received with applause and unanimously adopted. The resolutions heartily indorsed the ticket nominated at Saratoga, and contained the following relative to canal-funding scheme and the regularity of the Association of the Fifteenth District, of which H. D. LAPAUGH is President:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party has already annihilated the canal revenue of this State, and has provided for shirking duty, and casting a burden of twelve millions of debt on the State; that it is fast making the State Government another Tammany Hall; and that, therefore, we pledge ourselves to vote for its overthrow, and against the proposed law submitted to the people at the coming election—to expunge our revenue, and borrow money instead, to pay the State debt.

Resolved, That our thanks and grateful acknowledgments are due to the Republican State Convention for its ready acknowledgment of the right of this, the only regular Republican Association in the Fifteenth Assembly District, to be represented in that Convention, although such acknowledgment was qualified by a permission to the delegates of the rival organization to occupy seats; that we regret that the Convention did not adopt the resolution offered by Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING, which would have done away with frauds in Republican district associations, and strengthened the party in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That as the Committee on Credentials at the Republican State Convention, by a large majority, voted and declared the Republican Association, of which HENRY D. LAPAUGH is Chairman, as the only genuine and regular Republican Association in the Fifteenth Assembly District of the County of New-York, the eight delegates duly chosen at the primary election of said district in December last, are hereby instructed and directed to apply for admission to seats at the next meeting of the Union Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, as the only lawful representatives therein of said district; and to report without delay to the President of this Association the result of their application: the time having come when Democrats, repeaters and non-residents shall not be allowed to choose officers and delegates to Republican Conventions in place of the Republicans living in this district.

On motion of Dr. HOEBER, it was resolved to organize in the district a Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club. Dr. HOEBER said that the educated portion of the Germans of this City had, as a general thing, been with the Republican Party since 1856. It was mainly the ignorant Germans, as it was the ignorant Americans and ignorant Irishmen who formed the bulk of the Democratic Party of this City. But this Fall he believed that a large portion of the Germans who had heretofore voted the Democratic ticket would be found acting with the Republicans.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club: President, Robert Hoag; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Hoeber, Capt. Thos. J. Farley, and Samuel Hamilton; Secretaries, Col. Wm. B. Avery and J. J. Satterly.

Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association held a special meeting last evening at No. 21 Avenue D, JOHN L. SMITH in the Chair, and THOMAS L. LEMMEY Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to organize the Association into a Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club. It appeared, however, that on the evening previous a meeting of some of the members had been held and a campaign club organized, with JAMES R. TAYLOR as President; an additional club, consisting of the German members, it was said, had also been organized, but it was not known who were its officers or where its headquarters had been located. After some brief discussion it was resolved that the Association appoint a committee to wait on the officers of the other two Associations, and invite them to co-operate with this Association in forming a united front under the name of the Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club of the Twelfth Assembly District. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee, after which the meeting adjourned to Monday evening next: Abraham Baker, Victor Humberger, Thomas Hayes, Clement Watts, John Guy, John H. Call, Dr. Kruger, John L. Smith, Thomas L. Lemmey.

Soldiers and Sailors of the Second and Third Assembly Districts.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Woodford and Kaufman Club of the Second and Third Assembly Districts held a meeting last evening, at No. 115 Centre-street, JOHN H. MILLER, President, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, it was resolved to hold regular meetings of the Club on Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

The President stated the objects of the meeting to be to advance the success of the Republican ticket. We must, he said, in order to do this, work as we worked in the army, stand side and side, facing the enemy, and endeavor to expose the corruption of the Democratic Party.

An opportunity was given for those who had not signed the roll of membership to do so, and a number availed themselves of the privilege.

It was resolved to assemble at the Club-room at 7½ this evening, and proceed to the meeting of the Central Club in a body.

The meeting then adjourned.

Brooklyn Twelfth Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn, met, last evening, at the head-quarters of the Twelfth Ward Association, for the purpose of forming a Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. Stirring speeches were made by Col. A. V. LIVINGSTON, CHAUNCY N. FELT, and others. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Administration of Gen. GRANT and the platform and nominees of the Saratoga Convention. It was resolved that the name of the Club be the Pioneer Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club. The following officers were unanimously elected: President, JAS. JOHNSTON; Vice-President, J. A. MILLER; Treasurer, F. S. JOHNSON; Secretary, JAS. FAIRBAIN. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

Republican City and County Primaries.

The Executive Committee of the Union Republican General Committee met at the General Committee's rooms, Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening, JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Esq., in the chair. The object of the meeting being to arrange for calling the primaries, to elect delegates to the Convention to nominate City and County officers, Messrs. POLHEMUS, LEGGETT, and COACHMON were appointed a committee to report as to the time when the primary elections should be held. Some discussion was had as to when the Executive Committee should meet again, and it was finally decided to meet subject to the call of the Chair. It is understood, though not officially decided, that the primaries will not be called before the last of this month.

The Fifth Assembly District Association.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Association of the Fifth Assembly District, met at No. 242 Spring-street last evening. There was a large attendance of members.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of President GRANT, and approving of the nominations made at Saratoga. A resolution was also framed eulogizing Hon. HORACE GREELEY for his long and able efforts in behalf of "equal rights for all men."

A New-York Broker Drowned at Rahway.

Yesterday morning the body of THOMAS CARSEN was found drowned in about eighteen inches of water in Rahway River. Mr. CARSEN did business in New-York, and was one of the most promising young men in the Gold Board. He was only twenty-three years of age, and his loss is deeply felt. Mr. CARSEN, who lives in Rahway, was a member of the Undine Boat Club, and on Tuesday had been with a gig crew to Staten Island for practice. He started to return to his home alone, about 6 o'clock, and was not seen until found again yesterday. During the evening considerable anxiety was felt, and search was made for him. The river at Rahway is nowhere more than three feet deep, and at the place where the body was found is very shallow, so that he must have fainted or become in some way insensible before it would have been possible to have drowned. Considerable mystery surrounds the affair, and it will be investigated by the Coroner. Mr. CARSEN leaves a young wife and child.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

"I'm a Devil! I'm a Devil! Hurrah," said the Raven of Barnaby Rudge, the famous Grip. A photograph of him, the only photograph of the old boy (or rather the old bird,) extant. For sale in card, cabinet, and stereo, by
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No. 591 Broadway.

Grip brought $700 in the sale of Dickens' curiosities.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

ELY—ELY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., FRANCIS G. ELY, formerly of Ripley, Chautauqua County, N. Y., to Miss EMILY L. ELY, daughter of Abner L. Ely, of this City.

FOOTE—WEIGHTMAN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, at St. Ann's Church, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, JAMES S. FOOTE, of New-York, to MARY, eldest daughter of Geo. Weightman, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

STRYKER—ATTERBURY.—On the 14th inst., at the Hermitage, near Trenton, N. J., by Rev. Dr. John G. Atterbury, WILLIAM S. STRYKER, of Trenton, to HELEN B., daughter of Mr. Lewis Atterbury, Jr., of New-York City.

SOLEY—JACKSON.—Tuesday, Sept. 13, at St. George's Church, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Lieut. SOLEY, U. S. N., and Miss MARY JACKSON, of New-York.

DIED.

ABBERLEY—On Tuesday evening, JOHN F. ABBERLEY.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son, John Abberley, No. 11 Pike-st., on Friday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALLERTON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, at his residence, East Chester, CHARLES H. ALLERTON, aged 46 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Sept. 16, at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at East Mount Vernon upon arrival of 11¼ (from 27th-st.) New-Haven train.

BALLOW.—At Brooklyn, Wednesday, Sept. 14, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM ALBERT BALLOW, Sr., in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., New-York, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

COLBURN.—At New-Bedford, Sept. 10, LIZZIE HOWLAND, only child of George C. and Helen Sherman Colburn, of this City, aged 16 months and 19 days.

DURYEE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 14th inst., PETER DURYEE, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, on the Heights, Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock.

EARLE.—On the 11th inst., in London, Eng., of congestion of the brain, MARY L., wife of Ferdinand P. Earle and daughter of E. W. Hutchings, aged 27 years.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

ENEAS.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday 13th, GEORGE H. ENEAS.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 507, (new number,) Vanderbilt-av., near Fulton-av., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HOWES.—At Newtown, Conn., Sept. 12, Capt. WM. B. HOWES, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence in Black Rock, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will meet the 11½ and 12½ trains from New-York, at Bridgeport.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

GURNEE.—At Carlsbad, in Bohemia, Aug. 28, GRACE, daughter of Walter S. and Mary M. Gurnee.

GARSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., at Rahway, N. J., THOMAS E. GARSON, Jr.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Saturday, at 2½ P. M. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 1 P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

KELLOGG.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 14, LOYAL PORTER KELLOGG, late of Brooklyn, aged 40.

Funeral services this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 330 East 17th-st., corner Livingston-place.

MOORE.—On Monday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, LAWRENCE MOORE.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his mother, at Woodbridge, N. J. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M.; funeral at 11.

SHERRY.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 11, 1870, SUSAN VIRGINIA, wife of Charles Sherry, in her 66th year.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

VREDENBURGH.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, LIZZIE, youngest child of John and Louise E. Vredenburg, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, John S. Vredenburg, No. 149 East 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WILSON.—At Mazatlan, Mexico, on the 22d of July, ult., JAMES TAYLOR, son of James B. Wilson, of this City, in the 41st year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The mails for Europe will close at this office on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:40; C and D, 8:30; E and F, 8:05; G and H, 7:30 A. M.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR OCTOBER, 1870.
CONTENTS:

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Employment Committee—Library, Young Men's Christian Association Building, New-York—Lecture-Room—Reading-Room—Gymnasium—Pacific Railroad Mission—Street Preaching—"He who draws that Card will hold the best Hand he ever held in his Life."
MORNING-GLORIES.
SIX WEEKS IN FLORIDA.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—White Sulphur Springs, Old Enterprise—Green Cove Springs—Picolata—St. Augustine—Old City Gateway, St. Augustine—Old Spanish Fort, St. Augustine—Spanish Fort at Matanzas Inlet—Street Scene, St. Augustine—The Cathedral—"Los' his Strap."
HOW SHARP SNAFFLES GOT HIS CAPITAL AND WIFE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—"The Big Lie"—"But you don't obsarve," Says He—"Look at me, Merry Ann. Does I look like a Man"—"Before I knowed what I was, I was Twenty Feet in the Air"—"That's Capital"—"It's a Bonny Fodder 'Signment." "Look agin, and tell me what you obsarves"—"I puts in betwixt 'em, and I takes the Old Bachelor by his Coat-collar," &c.
THE OLD LOVE AGAIN. By ANNIE THOMAS. (Concluded.)
THE DETECTIVE. A Tale of the Old Walton House.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Old Walton House—"Great God, he is dead!" he muttered, as he gazed upon the fearful spectacle.
FREDERICK THE GREAT.—XI.—Battles and Victory.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Retreat of the Austrians—A Slight Pleasantry—Frederick and the Old Dessauer—Frederick at the Dying Bed of M. Duhan.
THE SPECTROSCOPE.
With an illustration.
THE JESSOPS' WISH.
THE SACRED FLORA.—(Part I.)
ANNE FURNESS. By the Author of "Mabel's Progress," "Veronica," &c.
MADAME MERE.
THE FAUN OF PRAXITELES.
ANTEROS. By the Author of "Guy Livingstone," &c.
LITERARY FORGERIES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

The October number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE contains four illustrated articles, which are peculiarly American in their subject matter. The opening article details the history and modes of operation of the Young Men's Christian Association. "Six Weeks in Florida" gives us glimpses of St Augustine, and of the peculiar scenery along the St. John's River. "How Sharp Snaffles got his Capital and Wife," apart from the interest attaching to it as coming from the pen of the late WM. GILMORE SIMMS, is certainly one of the most amusing stories ever published in HARPER'S MAGAZINE, and is illustrated by the artist who furnished the pictures for the "Raquette Club," in the August number—pictures which the New-York *Christian Union* pronounced "quite worthy of Leech in his best days."

"The Detective: A Tale of the Old Walton House"—a story of a very different character—is located in New-York City in ante-revolutionary times. It is effectively illustrated, one of the pictures representing the Old Walton House.

"Frederick the Great" in this Number, brings the history of that monarch down to the Peace of Dresden. "The Old Love Again," by ANNIE THOMAS, is concluded. "Annie Furness," by the Author of "Mabel's Progress," etc., and "Anteros," by the Author of "Guy Livingstone," are continued.

Miss MARY N. PRESCOTT contributes one of her most characteristic narratives, entitled "The Jessops' Wish;" and CHARLES LANDOR a beautiful and finished poem on "The Faun of Praxiteles," already immortalized in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun." "The Spectroscope," an illustrated scientific paper, details the origin and development of spectral analysis. M. D. CONWAY'S paper on "The Sacred Flora," of which there are two more installments to come, is a very successful attempt to weave together the mystical legendary lore of all ages relating to Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers. BENSON J. LOSSING contributes an exceedingly interesting biographical sketch of "Madame Mère," [the mother of NAPOLEON I. "Literary Forgeries," a pleasant, gossipy article, will be concluded in the November Number.

The Editorial Departments in this number are of unusual interest. The Easy Chair takes its readers to a village circus, and in its most genial and humorous vein descants upon the peculiar features of that institution. In the Historical Record a resume is given of the European war up to the battles around Metz. The Scientific Record is up with the times, and is the only well-digested chronicle published in this country of newly-discovered facts in science, with their applications to the various arts.

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APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

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POLITICAL.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CENTRAL CLUB will meet at head-quarters, No. 750 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 15, at 7½ o'clock.
A. J. H. DUGANNE, President.
Capt. FRANK M. CLARK, Capt. A. H. MULLIGAN, } Secretaries.

THE IRISH REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB will [illegible] Hall

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A remarkably successful sale of suburban property was made at Rutherford Park, New-Jersey, on Monday last, by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER. One plot, containing a frame dwelling-house, on River View-avenue, 77 by 92 feet, brought $1,140; five others on the same avenue, varying from 50 by 100 to 50 by 115 feet, brought from $304 to $328. Three plots, corner River View and Mortimer avenues, 43 by 133 feet, brought $1,080, and one on the opposite corner, $367. 50. Nine other plots on River View-avenue were knocked down at prices ranging from $150 to $600. Ten plots on Park-avenue, varying in size from 55x110 feet to 160x207 feet, brought prices ranging from $539 to $1,382; and seven plots, on Pierrepont-avenue, from 25x100 to 50x100 feet, brought from $145 to $960. On the same day, Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER also sold, at Glen Allan, N. J., one plot of 104 city lots in Stuyvesant, River and Gouverneur avenues, for the gross sum of $9,360. The attendance at these sales was large, and the bidding spirited, none of the property advertised being withdrawn. The plots were all sold on their merits to actual bidders, and all were pleased with their bargains. The total amount of sales made, including the Glen Allan property, was $20,547.

At the Exchange, yesterday, there was but one sale, made by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. One or two other sales were to have taken place, but they were postponed. There are two or three sales advertised for today, among which is the leasehold property running through from Reade to Duane streets, between Broadway and Church-street, of which we have heretofore spoken in the TIMES.

The property sold yesterday is located in Tompkins-avenue, Brooklyn, known as street No. 427, and consists of a three-story brick house, with French roof, fitted up with all modern improvements; size, 20x50 feet. The lot on which it stands is on the east side of Tompkins-avenue, eighty feet from the corner of Halsey-street, and is only thirty-four minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Three bids only were made, and the property was knocked down to Mr. JOSEPH MEYERS, for $5,700—a remarkably cheap bargain.

Summary of Sales, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

BROOKLYN.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 house and lot in Tompkins-avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Halsey-st.; size of lot, 20x100; of house, (brick) 20x50 feet.....$5,700

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Delancey-st., s. s., No. 279, 18.9x75, h and l.	$6,000
New Boulevard, w. s., 25.10 ft. n. of 100th-st., 75x100 100th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of New Boulevard, 100x201.10	40,000
Norfolk-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100	25,800
Norfolk-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100	27,500
37th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Irving-place, 20x89	25,000
34th-st., n. s., 122 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x100	35,000
79th-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2	30,000
1st-av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 52d-st., 25x60	22,300
4th-av. and 85th-st., n. e. corner, 62.2x82.2 4th-av., e. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., 20x82.2	50,000
Leases Recorded.	
No. 32 West 129th-st., 2 7-12 years, per year	$800
No. 153 Avenue A, 2 years, per year	840
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Diamond-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 25x190	$250
Frost-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Smith-st., 46x107.9	475
Garden-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 100x101x90x100	1,000
Johnson-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	3,500
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Montrose-av., 25x100	3,200
Malbone-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of New-York-av., 40x127.9	2,500
Middleton-st., s. s., 420 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 20x100	800
Montgomery-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of New-York-av., 40x127.9	2,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 50x100	4,000
Remsen-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Waterbury-st., 25x95	600
Remsen-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Waterbury-st., 25x95	600
Ryerson-st., e. s., 283.4 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 16.8x100	4,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	1,500
North 2d-st., s. s., 87 ft. w. of 7th-st., 37x94.6	5,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 102.6 ft. w. of Reid-av., 97.6x100	10,200
Foster-av., s. s., 247 ft. w. of Florence-st., 41.2x135	500
Washington-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-st., 100x100	750
Mill-pond of A. Luqueer, n. s., 72 ft. e. of Remsen-st. and Vandervoort-av., 131x479x610	700
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
Bleecker-st., s. e. s., lot No. 135, West Mount Vernon, 100x100	$1,000
Greenburg.	
Hart's Corner road and Prospect-av., n. w. corner, 100x173	$1,000
Hart's Corner road and Tarrytown road, w. corner, 167x337	3,600
Morrisania.	
Morris-av. and Schuyler-st., n. e. cor., 50x100	$500
Rye.	
Spruce-st., adjoining Sol. Gedney's, 65x107	$1,000
Yonkers.	
High-st., s. s., 339 ft. w. of Vineyard-av., 38x150	$525
Riverdale-av., w. s., 137 ft. n. of Hudson-st., 25x83	2,600
RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.	
Castleton.	
Castleton-av., s. s., 33 ft. w. of Shawmut-av., 28x108	$675
Fairmont-av., e. s., 276 ft. s. of Castleton-av., 50x81.9	190
Shawmut-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Castleton-av., 25x100	180
Middletown.	
Grand View Park, lot No. 27, 2 23-100 acres	$2,675
Grand View Park, lot No. 13, 1 27-100 acres	1,526
Southfield.	
Britton-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Steuben-st., 50x100	$300
Westfield.	
Woodrow road, August Johns, 1 acre	$300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED.—HOUSES FOR SALE, WORTH from $15,000 to $40,000. Houses to rent—furnished and unfurnished. Owners solicited to furnish particulars. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 79 5TH-AV.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; first-class; is in complete order, having been newly-painted and frescoed throughout; lot 34x129. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, on the premises, or at No. 126 East 17th-st. Also, house and lot No. 126 East 17th-st., to let or for sale; lot 25.6 x92. Inquire as above.

A CHOICE PLOT.—A VALUABLE WATER-front, 200x200, and dock on Harlem River, at 155th-st., for sale.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND SIX lots, near the Grand Boulevard and 150th-st., for sale or exchange.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Four-story brown-stone house, well built, convenient and well furnished. Apply on premises, No. 240 East 60th-st.

BARGAIN IN 39TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone, 25x60x100. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—Two new brown-stone three and four-story and one brick three-story dwellings; location and houses first-class, and must be sold; all of the carpenter's shop, corner of Vanderbilt and Green avs. Take Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Inquire of F. B. JACKSON, on premises.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone house, built this year; all improvements; Greene-av., near Classon-av.; possession Oct. 1. Apply to CANDEE & COOK, corner Fulton and Clermont avs.

FOR SALE—$13,000—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in desirable neighborhood, No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn. Address N. A. HALE, No. 50 Clinton-av., Albany, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD—THIS MONTH, NEAR Orange, N. J., a splendidly located, very handsome dwelling; grounds nicely improved; a rare opportunity. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y., or corner Orange and 1st sts., Roseville, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A THREE-story brick high basement dwelling; marble front; twelve rooms handsomely furnished; furnace in cellar; complete, with all improvements; convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, and street-cars to all parts; rent, $125 per month; private family only. Apply on premises, No. 59 (new No.) Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—NEW HOUSE IN EAST 52D-st., $1,100; new cottages in 107th-st., near Boulevard, $600. W. R. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEMENT 25th-st., near Park-av.; very desirable. Apply at No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 9 WEST 48TH-ST., with or without the furniture. Apply on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELEGANT OFFICES TO RENT, (handsomely lighted and heated by steam,) now ready for occupation, in the new fire-proof banking-house of the Ninth National Bank, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway.
Plans and particulars at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ROOM TO LET—TILL JANUARY, 1871, IN Association Building, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st.; terms, $5 per week. Address MACDONALD & CO., No. 46 Beekman-st., with references.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870,
At 12½ P. M., on the premises,
THIRD AUCTION SALE
of the
Holland estate
at
MADISON, N. J.
By order of the
Madison Land Association,
150 LOTS

will be positively sold to the highest bidder. They are most beautifully situated, within three minutes' walk of the station, and command

MOST MAGNIFICENT VIEWS,

and are in the immediate vicinity of the elegant residence of F. S. Lathrop, Esq., the new and attractive dwelling of Mr. Edward Holland, and adjoin the DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Special train will leave New-York at 10:30 A. M. Luncheon on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE BY AUCTION OF THE CELEBRATED CALEDONIA SPRINGS PROPERTY.

Messrs. JOHN LEEMING & CO., of Montreal, intend offering at auction on the 28th of SEPTEMBER inst., the valuable Mineral Springs, the ruins of the hotel, recently destroyed by fire, (all built of stone;) about 600 acres of land in the neighborhood, (much of it in building lots;) steam-engine, boiler, &c.; the furniture of the hotel, and the large adjoining building, not touched by the fire, and which, with little alteration, can be made an excellent temporary or permanent hotel; also a wharf lot and dwelling, known as "Hartwick Wharf," situate on the Ottawa River, near L'Orignal.

For particulars apply for circular to JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, NO. 11 WEST 46TH-ST.—A four-story brown-stone house, at auction, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS,

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery,

have the largest and best-assorted stock in the City of PARLOR, CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, }
Nos. 166 and 168 (new numbers) Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known Company, now in the second half-century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies', gentlemen's and children's garments, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.

NOTE.—THE ABOVE ARE OUR ONLY OFFICES.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATtern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, (near 20th-st.) Best display of trimmed patterns ever seen in this City; trimmed patterns to sell, patterns cut to measure and warranted perfect; cutting and basting done plain; sure to please. We design and import earliest styles.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 7, 1870. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's stores.

Among the articles to be sold are 18,000 blankets (woolen) and 80,000 knit shirts. Also, pants, jackets, overcoats, &c., &c.

Printed catalogues can be obtained on application at this office.

Terms of sale—10 per cent. down, remainder on delivery.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 Maiden-lane, (by order L. Moses, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy,) the entire stock of

SILVER-PLATED WARE

contained in above-named store, together with the store and office furniture and fixtures.

Catalogues at our office three days previous to sale.

R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 118 Chambers-st.

GREAT BOOK-TRADE SALE.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

The sale will commence THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. The entire day and evening will be occupied in the sale of the consignments of Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., and Messrs. ALTEMUS & CO., of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, AT 10 A. M., AT the sale-room, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy and plated ware, velvet and other carpets; also, rose-wood pianos, mirrors, book-cases, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
400 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons landing.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED NEW-York merchant of middle age and large experience, wants a prominent position in a first-class house engaged in foreign trade, or a partnership with ample capital; the best of references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 669 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 288 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by the death of Mr. GOTTFRIED KNOOP, our late junior partner, his interest in the firm of KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO., of the City of New-York, ceased on the 31st day of August, 1870.

The surviving members of said firm will continue the business under the same firm name.

KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO THE GENERAL work of a small place in the country; he must be a good vegetable gardener; able to take care of a horse and cow; sober, honest and industrious; none need apply without good references. Call between 10 and 2 at No. 129 Front-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, with City references, to take care of two children and live in the country. Apply Thursday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 3 East 12th-st.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN, ONE AS COOK, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and nurse, in a small family, ten miles from this City, on Harlem Railroad. Apply today, (Thursday,) from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 206 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 325 4TH-AV., FOR families returning to the City, wanted immediately, a number of professed cooks, three excellent laundresses, cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, young girls, and those lately landed.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, THREE competent women—cook, waitress and chamber-maid and seamstress; Protestants preferred. Apply, with references, at No. 524 5th-av., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AS COOK, A PROTESTANT woman; Scotch or English preferred; City references required. Apply at No. 102 5th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS A PROTESTant woman who can give the best City references; Scotch or English preferred. Call at No. 107 5th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK FOR A small family in the country. Apply on Friday, Sept. 16, at No. 8 West 17th-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT NURSE to go a short distance into the country; child fifteen months old. Apply this day, (Thursday,) between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 227 5th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, TO GO to the country. Apply, with references, at No. 1 Exchange-court.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE CHAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 202 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any age; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO AVAIL themselves of half-price Scholarships should apply immediately. Full and thorough course, $25, reduced from $50. Specialties, Penmanship and Book-keeping. Private instruction given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Buildings, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
No. 38 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

LESPINASSE,
Fort Washington Institute for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

HOME INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH DRAWING AND PAINTING
PROF. LOUIS RONDEL.
For circulars apply at No. 35 Union-square.
SCHOOLS ATTENDED.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, Washington Heights, New-York City, will be opened for the academical term of 1870-71 on Wednesday, Sept. 21. The number of classrooms has been increased, and every arrangement made for the mental instruction of the pupils, and their training in trades that may aid them hereafter. Instruction in articulation by able teachers is also given to such pupils as evince a capacity for such an acquisition. Apply to the Principal, Washington Heights, (Post-office Station M,) New-York City.
ISAAC LEWIS PEET, Principal.

SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 160 WEST 29TH-ST.—Open to all. HENRY W. DUNSHEE, Principal.
Trustees—THOS. JEREMIAH, Chairman.
HENRY SNYDER, Secretary.
WILLIAM WOOD,
CALVIN E. KNOX,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
FREDERICK T. LOCKE,
JOHN R. RUSSELL.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 233 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 38th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 22d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments.
E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—NO. 1,193 Broadway, New-York, (Apollo Hall building, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13,) reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Prepares for any business or any college, especially for Yale, Sheffield Scientific School and the Columbia School of Mines.
Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above. Miss Manning will be at No. 113 East 14th-st. until Sept. 19.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 62 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 323 West 28th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st.

PROF. J. H. GUENEBAULT HAS RETURNED from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 20th September. Application at No. 25 Union-square.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 19. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS [illegible]'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 43 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12.
Miss E. A. [illegible], Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS HALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 42 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will reopen Sept. 19 at No. 1,155 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GRADUATE of Harvard will prepare one or more pupils for college. Address E. S. D., No. 257 West 38th-st.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Broadway corner 39th-st. Reopens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 128, 132 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21.
Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
Circulars sent on request.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

A.—SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR of a rational and easy way to learn how to speak French with fluency; proficiency warranted. Address FRANCAIS, No. 50 East 29th-st.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 19—fifteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 5 Yale, 3 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Circulars on application.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 14 years' connection:
John Auchincloss, Thos. Goadby, Abner Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Barrett, John A. Hadden, Jas. L. Phipps,
P. R. Bonnett, Wm. A. Hadden, Jas. W. Pryor,
John S. Boyd, Jas. C. Holden, Geo. R. Satterlee,
John Brooks, Thos. F. Jeremiah, Dan. S. Schanck,
Edwin J. Brown, Albert Kelley, Samuel Sloan,
Josiah H. Burton, Chas. A. Lamont, Jas. Symington,
Nath'l. W. Chater, Leon'd Lockwood, Geo. P. Trigg,
Theo. H. Conkling, Theo. McNamee, Ab'ms. Underhill,
Kenny Conillard, Benj. F. Manierre, Judge Van Vorst,
Townsend Cox, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Ralph Wells,
Benj. Curtis, Joseph Morrill, Chas. G. Wilson,
Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, Hiram Young.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
AVENUE A, BETWEEN 119TH AND 120TH STS., HARLEM.

Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

GERCKE & KOBSSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 23D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
The next term will commence on the 13th inst., and continue twenty weeks. For circulars apply at the Seminary, corner of Rutherford-place and East 16th-st.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Collegiate Department will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 21; examinations for admission Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.; Grammar School opening Monday, Sept. 19. HOWARD CROSBY, Chairman of Committee of Council.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Reopens (24th year) Sept. 26, at No. 1,263 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies.
Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 24 West 51st-st.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL (established A. D. 1633,) No. 161 West 29th-st., corner 6th-av. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Rector (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 822 Broadway, and at the school.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and home schools. Special attention to modern languages, music and art. [illegible] Lewis' Gymnastics. [illegible] at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the Home Journal, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its sixteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. [illegible]. Terms [illegible] per year. Circulars at Mr. J. M. BATES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MRS. LESPINASSE, HAVING RETURNED from Europe, is ready to receive the pupils of her [illegible] at Fort Washington Institute for young ladies. Circulars, G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st., and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $210 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

DR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL,
HOSACK HALL,
No. 57 West 44th-st.
Fifth year, Sept. 19.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly Mr. Churchill's school.)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 36 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE
Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 5.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this institution for the one hundred and seventeenth year since its foundation, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October proximo. Candidates for admission will be received on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, and SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the College. Students of the College classes, who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves at the College on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

WALNUT HALL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—This school for boys will commence its nineteenth year Sept. 1, 1870. Pupils can remain continuously from Sept. 1 to July 1, under thorough instruction and parental care. Terms, $350 a year. For particulars address Rev. T. C. REED, D. D. Refers to Bishop Potter and Hon. H. E. Davies.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 56, 58 and 60 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 136 and 140,)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 859 6th-av. For circulars or conference apply at No. 101 West 45th-st.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 48 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT—Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 21, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 103 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys at [illegible], N. Y., E. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Metropolitan Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

ROSE-HILL, DANBURY, CONN.—A home school for [illegible] will reopen Sept. 15. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

MISS P. E. PERRET'S SCHOOL, NO. 22 East 18th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 15. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN & J. REID.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 44th-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—[illegible] Academy, [illegible], L. I. J. [illegible], A. M., Principal.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, Ages 8 to 15. Mrs. C. A. RUSH, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 150 West 15th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—33 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 33d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 639 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

SUPERIOR TEACHERS IN EVERY branch of instruction, efficient matrons and housekeepers obtained by applying at the Educational Agency, No. 538 6th-av. Parents and guardians can receive reliable information of schools without charge. Circulars supplied on application.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE, who speaks French and is qualified to teach the English branches, Latin, the modern languages and music, desires a position as resident teacher. Address B., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT Professor of the English branches; also, a resident German teacher. Apply this week, before 11 A. M., at No. 620 5th-av. C. H. GARDNER.

FOR TEACHERS OR SCHOOLS ADdress Am. Ed. Union, No. 737 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PERSON DESIROUS OF steady employment, a position in a country gentleman's family; understands housekeeping and family sewing; has a machine; no objection to assist in light chamber-work; refers to a family she lived thirteen years with; is Protestant. Address for one week Miss HENDERSON, Box No. 171 *Times* Office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIenced nurse, and is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; can give three and one-half years' City reference. Call at No. 206 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to go out by the day or week, dress-making; understands all kinds of family sewing; has her own sewing machine—Wheeler & Wilson. Call at No. 251 West 39th-st., on first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or to assist in the chamber-work in a private family; willing and obliging; best of references can be given. Call at No. 534 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AGED 17 as nurse and plain sewer, or to wait on a lady and sew; has taken some lessons on hair-dressing; City reference, if required. Call at No. 349 East 30th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can bring it up from its birth; or would take care of one grown child; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and sewing, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; good references. Call at No. 329 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; has the best of City reference; can be seen till suited at No. 219 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid or waitress by a nice, tidy, respectable young girl, with good City reference; can be seen today (Thursday), 15th inst., at No. 264 7th-av., near 25th-st., in shoe-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children; is willing to make herself useful; has City reference. Call at No. 304 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., on 3d-floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, in City or country; competent to take the charge of children or a baby; good references. Call for two days at No. 419 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 621 9th-av., corner 44th-st.

WANTED—WORK BY A PROTESTANT seamstress; accustomed to children and machine sewing; six years' unquestionable City reference; can be seen Thursday and Friday from 10 to 3 o'clock. Call at No. 63 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 452 6th-av., near 27th-st.; ring the upper bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or would assist with chamber-work; can do any family sewing or operate on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; also, can do fluting. Call at No. 306 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks French, German and English fluently, a situation as nurse for growing children; can furnish good references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a competent seamstress and a thorough chamber-maid; good City references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant Scotch woman as ladies-maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; is a good seamstress; is highly recommended from her present employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse and to do chamber-work; can take charge of a baby from its birth; very best City references. Call or address at No. 109 West 15th st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; has unexceptional City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow, who lost her husband about two months ago, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable family. Call at No. 40 Perry-st., rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 230 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and seamstress, or as waitress and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference. Call at No. 3 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; can furnish first-class City reference from the best families. Apply at No. 147 3d-av., corner 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 50 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, house-cleaning, washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 394 2d-av., top floor, front, to Mrs. REILLY.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as a first-class waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands her business; good baker of bread and biscuit; will assist with washing, if required. Call at No. 416 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamber-work and waiting; reference, if required. Call at No. 133 West 27th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber-work and take care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 130 Sullivan-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 426 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress by the day or week, or will take washing for gentlemen or families; good references. Call at No. 144 E. 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Call at No. 10 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant Scotch woman, a situation as laundress. Call for two days at No. 152 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, a situation as chamber-maid; could assist at sewing. Call at No. 246 East 36th-st., top floor, front.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

LADIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS servants, of all nationalities, can be suited at office, No. 189 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as professed cook and to assist with the washing; is honest, reliable and economical; has the most unexceptionable City references from first-class families. Call or address No. 316 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, a few more customers by day or week; can bring her own machine; references, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address DRESS-MAKER, No. 248 West 41st-st., upstairs, front.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; very respectable and a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds; bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, and very best City references. Call at No. 333 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business, and has the best City reference. Call at No. 135 7th-av., corner of 18th-st., entrance in 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman, a situation as housekeeper; can furnish unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country; moderate wages. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands making soups, poultry and game, and deserts; first-rate baker for private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 183 West 28th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 325 4TH-av., situations for a large number; servants for families returning to the City, and all professed and other cooks, laundresses, experienced waitresses, nurses, house-workers, &c.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, a situation in an American family to do light house-work; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at 40 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A NICE TIDY GIRL, WELL recommended, a situation either as chamber-maid, doing plain sewing, or as regular waitress. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH Protestant women, one as thorough cook, and the other as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands dressing salads, and will be found useful and obliging. Call at No. 40 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 102 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook and chamber-maid, a situation. Call at No. 384 Bowery, opposite 5th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., may be found a large selection of first-class servants, suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City, viz., ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, chamber-maids, general work, &c., both Protestant and Catholic.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S OR FARMER'S situation by a Scotchman, about the 1st of October; satisfactory reasons given for changing; will be recommended as a practical landscape gardener, also, fruit, flower and vegetables; wife would take charge of dairy, if required. Address GARDENER, in care of Mr. Vannass, North Orange Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife; the man as waiter and butler, and his wife as cook; are both English; understand their business in every particular; have lived ten years in a distinguished family in England; are most responsible and valuable servants. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man around a gentleman's place by a very experienced and trustworthy young man; is a thorough coachman and groom; understands the care of cows, &c.; never drinks liquor nor smokes; is a valuable servant; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man a situation as coachman in a private family; has the very best of City reference; can be seen with his present employer; none but a Protestant family need apply. Address or call on COACHMAN, No. 142 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, Protestant, married, no children, aged 45, English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits. For reference address Messrs. HENDERSON & FLEMING, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a practical man, (married,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; care and management of green-houses, graperies, and a practical knowledge of plain gardening generally. Address N. T., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and useful man around a gentleman's place by a married man; no incumbrance; wife would do chamber-work and sewing, if required; five years' reference from last place. Call or address P. C., No. 116 Madison-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, a first-class coachman, a German Protestant; perfectly understands his business; the best City reference. Address E, No. 160 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a thorough groom and careful driver; understands furnaces; can milk; will be generally useful; best City reference. Address H. Y., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady young man; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; has best reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a competent man, fit to take charge of a gentleman's place; will take care of a horse and cow; will make himself generally useful. Address D. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man who thoroughly understands his business; has had fifteen years' experience as such; has best of City references. Call or address 535 Hudson-st., Albabean Hotel, Room No. 29.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUAtion; a single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference; is also groom, and good City driver; four years in last place. Address E. L., No. 86 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant young man, who can come highly recommended from last employer; City or country. Call or Address J. P., No. 151 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as waiter, with a private family, or as footman and groom; is sober and obliging; has first-class City reference. Call or address, for two days, H. DUNCAN, No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; thoroughly understands his duties; has lived in first-class families in England; has excellent references, City, &c. Call on or address JAMES EDWARDS, No. 163 Prince-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has spent eight years at same; can produce four years' reference from last employer. Address PHILIP, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate experienced colored coachman, with unexceptionable references from last employer; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Call or address F. L., No. 218 Wooster-st., rear house, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by an experienced waiter, with most unexceptionable references from best City families. Address T. D., No. 54½ West 32d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced man who perfectly understands his business, and will be well recommended. Address R. P., No. 900 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, 21 years old, a situation as driver or waiter; first-class City reference. Address A. W., No. 54 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man, a Protestant; will be found willing and obliging. Address, for two days, R. C. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man of steady habits. Can be seen at his late employer's house, No. 7 West 18th-st., where he has lived for the last fourteen years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references given. Call or address No. 114 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical gardener in every branch of the business; one in family. Address RICHARD O'REILLY, Westchester Village, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; best of City reference. Call at No. 336 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; six years' good reference from his last place. Can be seen in carriage-store, Broadway and 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; he is a most trustworthy and careful man; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 226 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as gardener; understands the management of horses; can furnish good reference. Address J. P., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a strictly sober young man that understands the management of horses. Address GOSS, No. 45 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman or groom; good City reference. Apply for M. S., No. 30 East 40th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 15 YEARS, WHO is obliging and willing to work, a situation as clerk or porter in any kind of business; willing to learn a good trade; good references given. Address EMIL OPITZ, No. 60 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Australia	Sat., Sept. 17	Iowa	Wed., Sept. 21
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 24	Caledonia	Wed., Oct. 5
Europa	Sat., Oct. 1	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 19
Cambria	Sat., Oct. 8	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2
Anglia	Sat., Oct. 15	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 16
India	Sat., Oct. 22	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30

And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14	China, Wednes., Sept. 28
Siberia, Thurs., Sept. 15	Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29
Aleppo, Saturday, Sept. 17	Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21	Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 22	Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris .... $145, gold.
Return tickets .... [illegible], gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets .... $150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, Grace, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, Giles, Saturday, Sept. 24.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Thompson, Saturday, Sept. 17.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE	Daure	SATURDAY, Oct. 29

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray	Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price	Sept. 28, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green	Oct. 5, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Freeman	Oct. 12, at [illegible] P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams	Oct. 19, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth	Oct. 26, at 3½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax)	Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Sept. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Oct. 1, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Cunard steam-ship PALMYRA, on THURSDAY, 22d September. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 15 Broad-st., Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
[illegible] to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Sept. 20, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M., Monday, Sept. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS	Sept. 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE	Sept. 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS	Sept. 29

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent. No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. OLD LINE. FREIGHT LOW.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, (having been detained at Quarantine, her departure is unavoidably postponed,) will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 P. M. Freight 25 cents per cubic foot.

Freight taken at through rates from St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow, and sail from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen about to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and trouble respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 238 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Sept. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK R. R. CO. Pier No. 11 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Splendid fishing at Lewes. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
D. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 80 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 15 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

[illegible] CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

BOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

C. H. WOOD, NO. 33 NASSAU-ST., offers for sale the following first-class RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1906.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent., now complete and earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.

PATERSON CITY 7 per cent. Bonds, 20 years.

PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., 7 per cent. Bonds, 1877 to 1886.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD LAND-GRANT BONDS. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST (7 PER CENT.) IN GOLD. INTEREST PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1. A few bonds issued by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, Arkansas Branch Extension, for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in currency. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President. No. 12 Wall-st.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY. A meeting of the Board and stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company will be held at the office of Stoker, Taylor & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 16, at 1 P. M. A full attendance of all in interest is earnestly requested to consider matters of vital importance. CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. [illegible] WALL-ST. [illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the election of Three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop of New-York and [illegible] of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company [illegible] o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed [illegible] o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 11 PINE-ST. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: [illegible] of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender. S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st. E. H. MEYER, No. 11 Nassau-st.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be held at the Executive Office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the second WEDNESDAY (12th) of October, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, and for such purpose the transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst. and opened on the morning of the 13th October, 1870. O. H. PALMER, Secretary and Treasurer.

LOST—A NUMBER OF STOCK CERTIFICATES of the Oregon Central Railroad Company. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to E. H. SAMPSON, or A. E. & C. E. TILTON, No. 90 Liberty-st., New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, property of every description, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO., NO. 49 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York. Issue Letters of Credit for travelers, payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, in St. Louis aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 16th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[SEAL.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Proprietors of the City of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, Room No. 19, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE W. ABBE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST OCT., 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after Oct. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, ON Arkansas State Bonds issued to railroad companies, will be paid on and after that date on presentation, at the banking-house of Farnham, Gilbert & Co., No. 6 Wall-st. [illegible], Financial Agent State of Arkansas.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on demand, at their office, No. 111 Broadway. [illegible], Secretary. NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Marlon Apgar, one of the Executors, [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of June, 1870. MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS, MARLON APGAR, SAMUEL TOOKE. je9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER L. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, [illegible] June, 1870. GEORGE I. NEVIUS, JOHN P. NEVIUS, Executors, &c. je9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence [illegible] Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1870. SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor. je9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] RAYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of March, 1870. JEAN PIERRE JULES RAYNAL, Executor. mh17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible]. [illegible], Executor. mh17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible] CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible] ROBERT V. BOOTMAN, Administrator, &c. je9-law6mTh*

PERSONAL.

THE MAN WITH THE ORGAN-BOX and [illegible], on Second-avenue, who bought the Esquimaux dog from the boy Wednesday last, will please return the same and be highly rewarded. Call for three days at No. [illegible].

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, [illegible] Pearl-st., near Chatham.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, [illegible] a suite of rooms to let, with private table only.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished parlors, second and third floors, consisting of five rooms each, with private table; only parties desiring superior accommodations need address F., Box No. 167 Times Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 152 West 22d-st. References given and required.

PARTIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS board will find handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, at No. 182 Madison-av., second door above 30th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, to families or single gentlemen, with good board. House and location first class; references. Apply at No. 151 West 42d-st.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, furnished parlor and bedrooms, to families; will be let together or separately; house and location first-class.

NO. 217 WEST 30TH-ST.—TO LET furnished rooms, en suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping, with or without board. References required.

NO. 24 EAST 9TH-ST.—SECOND DOOR from University-place, handsome parlor and bedroom on first floor to rent, with or without board; references given and required.

NO. 21 WEST 30TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A private family have a commodious second floor to let, handsomely furnished, with private table only; highest reference.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE ENTIRE second floor; three large and two small rooms, to let, with or without private table. Also, a large room on the first floor. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, FINE furnished rooms in a house with all modern improvements, for one or more gentlemen; price from $6 up. No. 65 East 13th-st.

NO. 58 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., large and well-furnished rooms on the third and fourth floors, with superior board; references required.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND alcove, with hot and cold water; also a single room to let, with or without board, to gentlemen; references.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, on first and second floors, to rent, with board, or would furnish private table. No. 41 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 3 East 18th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 10TH-AV.—HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen. Reference required.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—ROOMS SEPArate or together, suitable for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, without board.

VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS in a first-class house, suitable for gentlemen or family; private table if required. No. 25 West 19th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, OR FOR LIGHT housekeeping, a second floor. Apply at No. 147 East 27th-st.

NO. 18 EAST 24TH-ST.—A SUITE OF apartments; also single rooms with board, in a well-educated Parisian family.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NOS. 376 AND [illegible] 5th-av., house adjoining Calvary Church, two elegant suites of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—SUITES OF rooms, without board, for gentlemen only, between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 29 WEST 15TH ST.—HANDSOME large rooms may be had with board by desirable parties; the house is large and family small.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms; with or without board.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HALL bedroom at No. 5 Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. KEARNEY, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE LADY, A COMfortable bedroom with grate fire; a private family preferred; breakfast and lunch served in room; best of reference given and required. Address M. B., Box No. 186 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 1

Will draw interest from that date at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. ($1 to $5,000 received.)

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST [illegible] Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, [illegible] President. [illegible] Vice-Presidents. [illegible] Treasurer. [illegible] Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. $1 received. INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1, and is payable in January. Bank open from 10 to 3 daily, and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening and widening [illegible] Central Park [illegible] RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, [illegible] RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation. Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

MAX MARETZEK has the honor of announcing that MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON having arrived per Cunard steamer Cuba yesterday (Wednesday), will give a series of SIX GRAND CONCERTS, the first of which will take place on MONDAY EVENING, 19th of September, 1870, at STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto of the Royal Italian Opera, London.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, the distinguished tenor.
SIGNOR VERGER, the Baritone of the Italian Opera, Paris, and the Royal Italian Opera, London.
MR. HENRI VIEUXTEMPS, the world-renowned Violin Virtuoso.
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI, Solo Pianist and Accompanist.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The manager has concluded to have ONE GENERAL NILSSON TICKET OFFICE, AT STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST., where the sale of seats will commence THIS THURSDAY MORNING, 15TH SEPTEMBER, AT 9 O'CLOCK, when reserved seats and tickets can be had, admitting the bearer to the entire series of SIX (6) GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS AND ONE (1) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, the price of which will be [illegible] each; or for the THREE (3) ALTERNATE NILSSON CONCERTS, [illegible].

The sale of reserved seats for either of the single nights will commence on SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, AT 9 A. M.

The Free List will be entirely suspended; therefore no application will be attended to respecting Free Tickets.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

Under the management of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.

Mr. Daly begs to announce that on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, he will have the honor of introducing to the New-York public the very famous German tragic actress, MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK, in ENGLISH DRAMA, for the first time on any stage. After prolonged, arduous and enthusiastic studies in our language, Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is now prepared to appear in the English tongue in those grand and vivid impersonations which in her native language were wholly unparalleled. Her debut will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, and this initial series of performances will be absolutely limited to TWELVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES.

The characters in which MLLE. JANAUSCHEK will appear will be: "Deborah," "Mary Stuart," "Lady Macbeth," "Bianca (Fazio)," and "The Debutante," in an original comic piece, prepared especially for these occasions, entitled "Come Here." A list of the artists who have been secured to take part in these interesting representations will be given in the next announcement.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADWAY. No. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to [illegible].

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

On and after [illegible], the steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and [illegible], will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: [illegible] JAMES FISK, JR., President.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets [illegible] at No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible]. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander [illegible] SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately, daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer every evening, by Hall's celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY. The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave [illegible]

$1 TO ALBANY AND TROY. [illegible]

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING [illegible]

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF REFINEMENT [illegible]

EXCELSIOR [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.—GOLD FLUTING [illegible] American Institute Fair.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—SEPT. [illegible], A BAY RACING MARE [illegible] will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. [illegible], OF THE Greenwich Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. [illegible] West 17th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

[illegible] West 23d-st., between Broadway and [illegible]—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety cheapest in City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS [illegible] Marble Works, No. 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ... MR. LESTER WALLACK.

It is respectfully announced that this Theatre will OPEN FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON, MONDAY, SEPT. 26, RENOVATED AND REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.

Various and advantageous ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS have been made, with a view to the amusement and convenience of the public. The entrances and lobbies entirely refreshed, and the auditorium decorated after novel and elegant designs.

A NEW STAGE has been laid, and the mechanical improvements adopted.

A NEW ACT DROP has been painted by MR. JOHN HILLYARD, Jr.

The proprietor has much pride and pleasure in submitting the following list of THE COMPANY.

[illegible]

AND MR. LESTER WALLACK.

[illegible]

Arrangements are also pending with MR. GEORGE JORDAN, whose name will probably be added to the list of artists already enumerated.

ACTING MANAGER ... MR. JOHN GILBERT.
STAGE DIRECTOR ... [illegible]
PROMPTER ... [illegible]
TREASURER ... MR. THEO. MOSS.

THE BAND will be under the direction of MR. THOMAS BAKER.

THE DECORATIONS AND FURNISHING by [illegible] SOLOMAN'S SONS.

THE NEW DOME by MR. ELWOOD SMITH.
GAS FIXTURES, Mr. STEPHEN PHILBIN.
SCENIC ARTISTS, Messrs. H. ISHERWOOD, GEO. EVANS, and JOHN HILLYARD, Jr.
MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, Mr. BUTLER.
STAGE APPOINTMENTS, MR. JAMES TIMONEY.
WARDROBE, Messrs. FLANNERY and [illegible].

THE OPENING PLAY will be Sheridan's splendid Comedy, THE RIVALS, which will be presented with entirely NEW COSTUMES AND SCENERY.

Mr. ALBERY'S new and exquisite Comedy, (now playing in London with immense success,) entitled THE TWO ROSES, is also in preparation.

BOX BOOK will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

IMMENSE SUCCESS. THE CHARMING YOUNG ACTRESS, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15, 1870, AN ENTIRE NEW ROMANTIC DRAMA, Written expressly for LOTTA, entitled HEARTSEASE.

[illegible] ... LOTTA WITH SONGS, DANCES, AND BANJO SOLO.

Charles Villiers	Mr. Frank Lawlor
[illegible]	Mr. Thos. Hamilton
Hiram Doolittle	Mr. Vining Bowers
Mr. George Houghton	Mr. Alex. Fitzgerald
Mlle. Duvernay	Miss Virginia Buchanan

NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN. LOTTA MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Nos. [illegible] Broadway and [illegible] 5th-av. BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 138, 130 and [illegible] (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.

(Chartered in [illegible] under special law.)

SEASON OF 1870-71.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

TERMS—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$30 per quarter.

Several eminent Professors have been added to the able corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Application to be made at the General Conservatory Office, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, near 13th-st., NEW-YORK. No. [illegible] (NEW No. 102) COURT, near State-st., BROOKLYN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Court and State sts., entrance on State-st. The Academy is now open for the season. Send for a circular. Great improvements have been made during the summer. The rooms, beautifully frescoed by the unapproachable artist, [illegible], are, without exception, the finest in the City of Brooklyn.

[illegible] DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible]—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M. The morning and afternoon classes will resume on SATURDAY, OCT. 1. Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago [illegible]
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars [illegible]
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars [illegible]
8:00 P. M., [illegible] express, with sleeping-cars [illegible]

[illegible]

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent. New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, [illegible], 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries. [illegible]

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, [illegible], 1870, [illegible]

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS,

foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., as follows: [illegible]

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

TENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF KATHI LANNER'S VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.

Immense Hit of the new Ballet Sensation, URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. KATHI LANNER IN SIX CHARACTERS. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

NOTICE.—The great Opera Bouffe Troupe have arrived from France, and will make their first appearance MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, in Herve's great burlesque opera bouffe, LE PETIT FAUST.

14TH-ST. THEATRE—SEEBACH.

Formerly known as the Theatre Francais. Director ... J. GRAU.

MME. MARIE SEEBACH, with her new and brilliant company of eminent artists will make her debut in America ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 20, when will be presented Goethe's sublime creation, FAUST. MME. MARIE SEEBACH in her unrivaled role of GRETCHEN.

A subscription list for the Seebach season of twenty-four and twelve nights is now open at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Regular subscription nights, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at the branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

MAN AND WIFE. Brilliant inauguration of the second season. EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the brilliant contemporaneous comedy, founded on Wilkie Collins' famous romantic novel, entitled MAN AND WIFE! Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Polk, Parkes, De Vere, Browne, Mathison, Misses Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Kate Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Kate Claxton, [illegible], &c.

MATINEE OF MAN AND WIFE EVERY SATURDAY at 1½. NO TICKETS bought or sold upon the SIDEWALKS will be received at the DOOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK. FOURTH WEEK. OF LITTLE FAUST, MRS. JAS. A. OATES' OPERA COMPANY, AND MR. GEO. L. FOX.

Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. All the sparkling music encored at each representation.

MEPHISTO and the ARAB ... Mrs. JAS. A. OATES.
MARTHA ... Mr. GEO. L. FOX.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

MUSEUM OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M. ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 and 8 P. M. MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1870, second week of the gifted Artiste, Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, who will appear every evening and Saturday Matinee in TWIXT AXE AND CROWN.

MATINEE every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, THE GOLDEN BUTTERFLY AND DEAF AS A POST.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietors ... JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS.

THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS. THIS THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH CONCERT. GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT. LAST GRAND GALA CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

PROGRAMME.

Polonaise	Bilse
Eine Faust Overture	Wagner
Invitation a la danse	Weber
Instrumentation by Hector Berlioz.	
Septett, Op. 20	Beethoven
Theme and Variations, Scherzo and Finale.	
[illegible]	Schubert
Symphony, "Pastorale"	Beethoven
Overture, "Siege of Corinth"	Rossini
For two Cornets,	
Concert Polka, Messrs. Dietz and Muller	Hamm
Waltz, "Wiener Frescken"	Strauss
March, "Persian"	Strauss

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

THE GRAND NATIONAL DISPLAY OF PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN ART, INDUSTRY AND GENIUS. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M., at the great building corner of 3d-av. and [illegible]-st. Admission 50c. Tickets at the door.

THE TURF.

SEPTEMBER MEETING OF THE FLEETWOOD ASSOCIATION.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 21, 22 AND 23, 1870.

Horse-cars leave Harlem Bridge on each day of the races, every ten minutes, direct for the Park.

PREMIUMS, $9,500.

FIRST DAY.

No. 1—Purse of $1,000.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1870.

For horses that never beat 2:40; $700 to the first horse, $200 to the second, $100 to the third.

A. H. Sammis, of New-York, enters ch. m. Bashaw Maid.
A. Patterson, of Newton, enters b. m. Lady Hughes.
G. W. Bruce, of New-York, enters b. m. Magnolia, 5 years old.
H. W. Orcutt enters blk. g. Contraband, formerly [illegible].
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters br. g. James H. Coleman.
[illegible] Olmsted, Poughkeepsie, enters b. s. Young Wilkes, one white hind foot.
John Rogers, Fleetwood Park, enters br. m. Pownal Maid.
Henry Myers, Pine Plains, enters br. s. Logan.
[illegible], Troy, enters b. m. Fanny Lambert.
[illegible], New-York, enters New-Berlin Girl.
[illegible], Stillwater, enters br. s. Saratoga, [illegible].
W. C. Trimble, Newburg, enters b. s. Commodore, 5 years old, by Post Boy, dam by Major Winfield, one white hind foot, stripe on the nose.

SECOND DAY.

No. 2—Purse of $2,000.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1870.

For horses that never beat [illegible]; [illegible] to the first horse, [illegible] to the second, [illegible] to the third.

William Borst, Middletown, enters b. m. Lady [illegible].
[illegible], New-York, enters b. g. Charley Green.
[illegible] enters b. m. Mary.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters br. g. Daniel Boone.
J. A. Chambers enters g. s. Hickory Jack.
John Hornbeck, New-York, enters br. g. Captain Gill.

THIRD DAY.

No. 3—Purse of $2,500.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1870.

For horses that never beat [illegible]; [illegible] to the first horse, [illegible] to the second, [illegible] to the third.

David Blanchard, Boston, enters ch. g. [illegible].
M. Roden, New-York, enters br. s. Charles E. Loew, formerly [illegible].
Dan Mace, New-York, enters b. g. Confidence.
John [illegible], New-York, enters b. g. John J. Bradley.
[illegible], Long Island, enters b. s. H. W. Genet.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 4—Purse of $1,500.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1870.

For horses that never beat [illegible]; [illegible] to the first, [illegible] to the second, [illegible] to the third.

M. Roden, New-York, enters New-Berlin Girl.
Charles Richards, New-Haven, enters br. g. New-Haven Boy, formerly Brown Prince.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters b. m. Lady Sears.
James Dodgrey, Jr., Troy, enters b. m. Fanny Lambert.
[illegible] Rowan, Boston, enters br. m. Lady Ellis.
[illegible] Hutchinson, Schenectady, enters s. g. Ed. Ellis.

No. 5—Purse of $2,500.

For horses that never beat [illegible]; [illegible] to the first horse, [illegible] to the second, [illegible] to the third.

William H. Borst, New-York, enters b. s. George Wilkes.
[illegible] Doble, New-York, enters b. g. Hotspur.
W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Lucy.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters b. g. Henry.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the above races mile heats, three in five, in harness, except Purse No. [illegible], which will be [illegible] in harness, and will be conducted under the Rules of the National Association.

Gates open at 1 o'clock P. M.

Single admission, $1; no extra charge for Grand Stand; carriages free.

Trains by the New-York and Harlem Railroad will leave [illegible]

The Park is within 500 feet of the Harlem Depot at Morrisania.

Trotting commences at [illegible] P. M.

By order of [illegible], President.

Pools sold every evening previous to the races at Fleetwood Club House, [illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] sts., by Jacob Somerindyke.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!! HORACE WATERS, [illegible] BROADWAY, [illegible]

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND-hand pianos, [illegible], of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—[illegible]

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF HIS PUPILS and friends, SIGNOR ANTONIO BARILI will [illegible] on the 15th inst. Circulars will be found at the music stores, and at his residence, No. [illegible].

WANTED—A PERSON COMPETENT TO [illegible] Times Office.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, [illegible] Union-square.

THE GREAT BOAT-RACE.

The Tyne Crew of England vs. The Paris Prize Crew of New-Brunswick.

Preparations for the Coming Contest on the St. Lawrence.

Appearance of the Rival Crews—Their Style, Boats and Colors—Prospects and Predictions —Intense Interest in the Event— Thousands of People Expected from the States and Canada at the Scene.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Monday, Sept. 12, 1870.

On Thursday next the great international boat race, between the Tyne crew, of England, and the Paris prize crew, of St. John, N. B., will take place at Lachine, some thirty-five miles above this city, on the St. Lawrence River. The importance of the event as a contest of skill and power between English and American boat crews, is daily being more and more appreciated, and the natural result is an increased degree of enthusiasm on the part of Canadians and residents along the northern frontier of the States. During the past week a series of gigantic excursions have been perfected from Hamilton, Toronto, Coburg, Belleville, Kingston, Brockville, Ottawa, Cornwall and Quebec, on the Canadian side, as well as others from Rochester, Oswego, Syracuse, Watertown, Ogdensburg, St. Albans, Portland and other places on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the lakes. Besides these excursions, there are expected to arrive in Montreal an immense number of visitors from all parts of the American Continent, so that the appearance of Lachine Bay, next Thursday afternoon, will be both brilliant and interesting. Even now the hotels are rapidly filling up, reminding me of the crush and crowd at Saratoga or Long Branch, prior to the races at those fashionable places of resort. The weather for the past four or five days has been delightfully cool and clear, forming a vivid contrast to the heat I left behind me in New-York a few days ago.

THE RIVAL CREWS.

As the time draws near for the race that is to decide whether the championship of the boating world shall remain on American or English soil, the greatest interest is felt in the rival crews, who are now in daily practice for their final struggle. The St. John crew consists of ROBERT FULTON, (stroke,) ELIJAH ROSS, (aft,) SAMUEL HUTTON, (middle,) and GEORGE PRICE, (bow,) and are thoroughly American in their look and manner. All are above five feet ten inches in height, FULTON being six feet one inch, and they are twenty-five years old each, except PRICE, who is twenty-nine. ROSS is a light-house keeper on the New-Brunswick coast, while his fellows were and are yet, fishermen. Since their return from the Paris Exposition this crew has rowed a race with the WARD brothers, and won it, and as a reward have received all sorts of gifts in the shape of money, land and medals.

The English crew are an entirely different class of men, being trained professionals from the hardest and most celebrated schools in Great Britain. The names of the Tyne crew are JAMES RENFORTH (stroke,) JOHN MARTIN (aft,) THOMAS WINSHIPS (mid,) and JAMES TAYLOR (bow,) and they are deemed perfect specimens of the athlete, having been trained especially to develop physical strength and grace. All four have been for years on the water, and are now deemed the finest and strongest four-oared crew in the world. They have the appearance of men who have gone through a great deal of hard work, as is indeed the case in consequence of their constant training; and while they possess the look of men accustomed to great and continued exertion, these men of the Tyne River have none of that openness of expression, nor the litheness of motion so noticeable in the St. John crew. In a word the Englishmen are jolly, ruddy, and sturdy to a fault, though very careful to avoid all talk on the forthcoming race, while their antagonists are slight in build, dark in complexion, and grave in their apparent anxiety to omit nothing in their preparations that may tend to aid them in the final struggle. The Tyne champions being professionals, naturally take their ease while they train, and endeavor to act as though they were confident of success, yet the careful observer cannot fail to perceive that they are quietly making every preparation requisite to enable them to enter the race in perfect accord with each other, and in positive health and strength. The boys from St. John take no pains to conceal their anxiety to win, and are seemingly fully aware that they are now called upon to make the greatest effort of their lives. They therefore are hard at work and practice incessantly and vigorously, and as they do so they appear to be as confident of success as their opponents, though they are not so ready to show it as the other crew.

THE BOATS AND THE COLORS.

The St. John crew have done all their practice in a shell built for them in St. John, but they will row the race in a four-oared outrigger, built expressly for them by the famous CHARLES ELLIOTT, of Greenpoint, N. Y., and the boat has been named the *James A. Harding*, in honor of Sheriff HARDING, of the City of St. John, the enterprising backer and patron of the crew. It was under this gentleman's auspices that the crew first became so widely known. He took them to Paris, and after bringing them back victorious, pitted them against the WARDS; and he also has been mainly instrumental in arranging the present and most important match. The new boat is built entirely of Spanish cedar, draws five inches in the water, is 43 feet long, with a width of 18¾ inches, and weighs from 110 to 112 pounds—the authorities as to weight are somewhat conflicting. The outriggers are of polished steel, silver-plated, and the row-locks are lined with wood for the purpose of giving the oars greater griping power during rapid strokes. The motion of the boat is described, by those who have seen it, as smooth and very rapid, clearing the water so easily as to scarcely leave a ripple behind. The crew will wear flesh-colored shirts, made of silk, and fitting tight to the skin, and a red cap, which will give a finish to the entire costume. Their style of rowing is essentially American, being mainly from the arm, and recovering as the forearm touches the breast, similar in form to the Hamill stroke, only more powerful and energetic. The men pull together in excellent time; and while pulling a very rapid stroke feather their oars clean and low.

The English crew have a boat built by JEWETT, named *Dunston-on-Tyne*. She also is built of Spanish cedar, is 40 feet in length, 19 inches wide, and weighs only 90 pounds. The fore and aft of the boat, outside of the "well," is sheathed in oiled silk with very thin backing, hence the great difference in weight. The outriggers are of iron, painted blue, and the seats are uncushioned. The oars are of white wood, spooned, and have buttons. The bottom of the boat is round, with scarcely any keel, and it has been thoroughly blackleaded, to resist contact with the water. The craft runs beautifully, and does not dip or hang at each stroke. The Englishmen intend steering the boat from the bow, American fashion, and they are the first to adopt the system introduced on English waters by the Harvard crew. The Tyne men will row in the ordinary costume, and will pull the regular English stroke, coming well forward and going far back, feathering rather high, and averaging, as far as can be judged from practice, about forty, while the St. John crew are confident of making forty-three. Both crews have issued a set of colors. The Paris crew have adopted a plain pink ground, with deep scarlet border, while their opponents sport a very elaborate affair—white, with blue border, having on the corners the arms of the United States, England, London and Newcastle, each escutcheon being surrounded with a wreath of roses, shamrocks and thistles. In the centre is a spirited sketch of the crew in their boat. These colors are sold for the benefit of the crews.

THE COURSE.

The spot selected for the contest between these two famous crews is a beautiful bay in the St. Lawrence River, and commences a short distance above the Lachine Railway wharf, and runs up the river a distance of three miles in a straight line. Two stake-boats placed one hundred yards up to designate the end of the course, and each crew will turn a different stake-boat for the homestretch. The current is very feeble, owing to the width of the river at that point, and the surrounding hills will prevent the wind from interfering with the surface of the water. The immediate shore is low, and the main highway runs almost along the river, the beach being agreeably enlivened with neat little cottages. The Tyne men go over the course three times each day, and are fast losing that superfluous flesh so much abhorred by athletes who seek to enter upon a momentous trial of speed and endurance. The St. John men have not been as long in practice as their opponents, but have made a good impression by their style and work. Both of the crews are cordial in their intercourse.

COURSE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

As an indication of the probable result, it may be necessary to mention the fact that the betting is in favor of the Tyne men, at the rate of five to four, though the Americans find plenty of backers; and should the English crew carry off the race, I presume the disappointment will not be so great as it would be under a different state of affairs. But should the St. John men prove the victors, this city will be the scene of great excitement, for the feeling on the subject of the race is most intense, and cannot fail to make itself felt in any event, though, of course, the success of the New-Brunswick crew would greatly augment it.

IN THE PUBLIC HOUSES FOR SPORTING MEN.

Even now the various public houses and resorts for sporting people are constantly thronged by those taking an interest in the race, and the scenes in these places remind one of the English chop-houses in New-York when any sporting event is on the tapis. Here the English manner of speech is more pronounced, and the visitor is mystified and bewildered by the strange expressions constantly dropping from the lips of *habitués*, who seem to be entirely posted in matters pertaining to the race and the crew. Happening, the other night, to enter one of these places with a local journalistic friend, I was much amused by the sights and sounds about me. My friend ensconced me in a quiet corner, and called for a "couple of pots," thereby meaning some excellent bitter beer, and as I sipped the malt liquor, I listened to the talk of my neighbors. "Bound to win, Sir, are they of Tyne," said a jolly, red-faced man near me, "for, you see, they come from the old school, and have none of your new-fangled notions." As the speaker said this, he took a big gulp of beer, and, smacking his moist lips, looked around with an amusing air of Bunsbyism. "I don't know about your old school," remarked his companion, as he shifted his Scotch bonnet uneasily from one eye to the other. "The school may be all very well, but the St. John men understand these waters better than the others." "Grant you that," exclaimed the first speaker, "and where are you? The others have whipped every crew in the old country that ever dipped an oar with them; and, water or no water, they are bound to win this race. I lay you five to four, in sovereigns, and I backs my opinion." As he said this, the speaker gave a gasp, took another pull at his pot of beer, and began fumbling at his pantaloons pocket, as though in search of money. "I no see myself clear to any bet as yet," replied his more canny friend, "but I'll remember your offer, JOHN, all the same." "All right," exclaimed the other; "Let's have some more beer." This will serve as a sample of the conversation which ebbed and flowed through the room, filled to suffocation with tobacco smoke generated in the short clay and briar-wood pipes of those who went in and out all the evening. The proprietors of these houses cultivate the excitement, and are at considerable pains to keep the run of the crews, their habits, health and movements. The latest bulletins are to be found in these houses, and the betting odds is hourly announced, so that the current of conversation is adroitly kept in the one absorbing channel. Men will talk, and, talking, will drink beer, and the pennies flow into the bar-till in one constant stream, and thus we are preparing for the great race.

GENERAL INTEREST IN THE RACE.

The citizens of Montreal, in general, are naturally interested in the race. The hotel clerk, as he assigns you a room, says: "Going to stop over for the race, Sir." The newsboy annoys you at the door to buy the latest edition, with the "news of the big race." Go into a store to purchase some little article, forgotten in the hurry of packing, and the clerk says: "Quite an exciting race next week, Sir;" and as you nod affirmatively, he gives you an amusingly mixed up idea of the approaching contest. But it is so all the world over, and why not in Montreal?

G. F. W.

The Programme.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—To-morrow will be the first day of the races of the Lachine Boating Club. The first contest will be for single sculls for the championship of the St. Lawrence, two miles. The second for double scull outriggers, two miles, for a purse of $100. The third for four-oared out-riggers, four miles, $150. Fourth, for four-oared in-rigged boats, two miles, open to boys under sixteen years; first prize, $20; second prize, $15. On the second day will occur the great four-oared race for the championship of the world and $5,000, between the Tyne and St. John crews; distance six miles. Also, an Indian canoe race for $50, and a single scull out-rigger race, two miles, open to the English and Canadian champion crews, for $150. The St. John crew hold a good position in the pools. RENFORTH, WINSHIP and TAYLOR are entered for a single scull out-rigger race. The races promise to be of intense interest.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court, confirmed the report of Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, declaring that FREEMAN Y. TUCKER was entitled to the informer's share of the proceeds of the sale of the Loeb distillery, condemned by the Government, under the final order of distribution. The counsel for the other informers, WHEATON and SULLIVAN, were opposed to the confirmation of the report, and filed exceptions to it.

In the somewhat celebrated case of BISHOP *vs.* BISHOP, in which a motion is pending to punish the husband (defendant) for contempt of Court in the non-payment of alimony, Judge JONES, yesterday, stated informally to counsel for plaintiff that inasmuch as the defendant is now on the limits for non-payment of arrears of alimony, he (Judge JONES) could scarcely see what good would result by merely increasing the amount on which the defendant should be held to the limits. He nevertheless reserved his decision on the question, as also on the motion to send the case to a referee on the general issue.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, in the matter of JOHN R. HENNESSY and the Board of Education, Mr. WELLESLEY W. GAGE appeared to move for a certiorari to bring up the proceedings in the case of Mr. HENNESSY for review. Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL appeared for the Board of Education. The case was ordered to go on the calendar for Friday, the 16th, at 12 o'clock.

Among the visitors to the Custom-house, yesterday, were Mr. O. L. GRANT, a brother of President GRANT, and Mr. J. H. SMITH, who called in company with him. No changes have yet been made, and it is now reported that not more than fifteen will take effect.

In consequence of the crowded condition of the Tombs and other district prisons, the Magistrates of the Court of Special Sessions have resolved to hold an extra session of the Court every day this week.

Several witnesses were examined, yesterday, in the case of the United States *vs.* HERMAN ROSCOBERRY, charged with having violated the Revenue laws. On motion of his counsel, he was discharged on his own recognizance.

CHARLES BECKER, a German, was run over last evening by car No. 29 of the Belt Railroad, at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, and was seriously injured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The premises No. 614 West Thirtieth-street were damaged by fire, last evening, to the amount of $1,500. The first floor was occupied as kindling-wood factory by GEO. ZEINER, and the second floor as a farina-mill by G. WATERS & Co., whose stock is but slightly damaged. A portion of the losses are covered by policies in the People's and Pacific Insurance Companies.

In the suit brought by JOHN DOHERTY against Marshal SHARPE for the recovery of a certain amount due the former as keeper's fees in the Hodgman India rubber bankrupt case, Gen. TREMAINE, Chief Deputy Marshal, made an admission before the referee, yesterday, to the effect that of the item $445, taxed as keeper's fees at Tuckahoe, $165 was given to DOHERTY, the balance being deposited to the "Deputy Marshal's fund." The former sum was drawn solely on DOHERTY's account.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM F. HUDNUT's mineral water depot, No. 218 Broadway: [illegible]; 10 P. M., [illegible]; 12 P. M., 66°.

Last evening, DANIEL SULLIVAN, of No. 30 Park-street, attacked DOMINGO DOLORS, a Chinaman living at No. 16 Roosevelt-street, with a hatchet, inflicting a serious wound on his arm. SULLIVAN was arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where the Chinaman was also taken and his wound dressed.

The Mayor will not appoint the Commissioners for finishing the new Court-house until the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, now having charge of the work, have made up their accounts and rendered a report.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will hold a meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Tuesday next at noon.

The safe of CHARLES SMITH, in Harrison, was blown open Tuesday night, the burglars having put powder in a hole drilled in the safe. They obtained no valuables.

There were over 500 deaths at Ward's Island during the past year, according to statistics furnished to the census enumerator.

The deaths at Bellevue Hospital during the past year number over 900, as reported by the census enumerator.

The Board of Supervisors will meet next week for the purpose of fixing the rate of taxation for the present year.

BROOKLYN.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday morning, Alderman BERGEN presiding, at which resolutions expressing regret for the death of CHARLES FRANKS, Ex-Alderman of the Sixth Ward, were adopted. The funeral took place in the afternoon. Father FRANCIOLA officiated. The deceased was buried at Green-Wood. Almost all the prominent politicians in the city were present.

Gov. HOFFMAN has overruled the demurrer put in by District-Attorney MORRIS, touching the charges made against him by the Board of Supervisors, and orders him to appear before Common Councilman DEWITT, of Brooklyn, who is appointed referee, and file his reply. The Attorney-General of the State will conduct the case for the people. Mr. MORRIS is charged with compounding a felony, compromising a bail bond and appropriating money to his own use that had been set apart for the salary of a clerk in his office.

A measurement was made at 6 o'clock last night, by which it was ascertained that the caisson for the Brooklyn tower of the East River bridge had been sunk to a depth of twenty-eight feet and six inches below low water. A force of 100 men, divided into three sections, are now at work night and day, and three steam-engines are kept constantly busy hoisting *débris* and pumping air into the caisson.

JOHN DARRHAN was sent to the Penitentiary for five years, yesterday, by Judge TROY, for horse-stealing; and JAMES MCCUE, HENRY DONAHUE and EDWARD O'KEEFE were "sent up" for the same period for breaking into the house of FREDERICK GRAFF, of No. 146 North Fifth-street, on the 25th of August. PHILIP QUINN and WILLIAM FOSTER also were sent to prison for five years for breaking into the Emerald Club rooms.

A change is to be made in the management of the Navy-yard. Rear-Admiral SMITH, now in command of the Navy-yard at Washington, is to replace Rear-Admiral GODON, who is in turn to be assigned to duty in New-York, in place of Admiral STRINGHAM, who is to be placed on the retired list.

The United States Court opened yesterday, Judge BENEDICT presiding. The calendar for the month was called and the cases set down, according to agreement of counsel, for trial during the term.

The receipts of the Prospect Park Commissioners during the past month were $188,809 47 and the expenditures $35,687 87; leaving a balance on hand of $153,809 47.

The renumbering of the streets of Brooklyn has been completed. In all the city, 5,000 numbers have been given out.

Resolutions have been adopted calling upon the Mayor and Controller to issue assessment bonds amounting to $6,250,000, payable in three years.

AGNES MCCORMACK, the child who was burned at No. 52 Atlantic-street, on Tuesday night, died of her injuries yesterday morning.

The census returns received thus far indicate that Brooklyn has a population of over 400,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Butcher Guard of Staten Island made a grand and unique turn out, yesterday, for picnic and target-shooting. They formed in line in Stapleton, and marched through the various villages with banners and music, and in the centre of the procession were three large wagons gayly decorated with flags and ribbons, as also were their occupants, which were no other than the finest collection of hogs and sheep that could be procured in the yards of Communipaw and New-York. These were the appropriate prizes for the best marksmen, and still more appropriate, the target was a bull's head, beautifully painted. The festivities came off at Bechtel's Park.

JOSEPH B. H. MARTLING, at one time Supervisor of Castleton and a prosperous trader, committed suicide a few days since, by taking strychnine. The cause of this act, it is said, was extreme poverty and the want of a home and employment.

The firemen of Factoryville had a fine procession, yesterday, the object of which was to receive, and afterward exhibit, a very handsome engine which had been furnished them, and which arrived yesterday.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned, yesterday, in the basin at Tompkinsville.

LONG ISLAND.

In the matter of the authority to borrow $50,000 for the purpose of improving the streets of Flushing Village which is to be voted upon today, the Citizens' Flushing Mutual Protective Association through its chairman, EUGENE T. LYNCH, has come out with a card advising the people to vote against it. Their ground for opposing the provision is that the Trustees have neglected to give a detailed statement as to what they propose to with the loan. The polls will be open from 1 P. M. until sundown in the Town Hall.

CHAS. KLEITH, a boy, employed at DEBOE's Oil Works, Hunter's Point, met with a severe accident, yesterday, by which he will probably lose an eye. While playing with another lad, throwing pieces of tin, one piece entered his eye, and inflicted a severe and dangerous wound.

The cisterns of Long Island City are nearly all dry, and the want of rain is severely felt in the city. It is feared that should a fire break out, sufficient water could not be obtained to stay the destroying element.

To-morrow a grand union school picnic will take place at Higgins' Grove, Little Neck. The public schools of Flushing and North Hempstead take part in the exercises.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An old toper named JOHN TOUCHI attempted several times to commit suicide, yesterday morning, by throwing himself on the railroad track at Tremont, in front of approaching trains. He was rescued by Roundsman STICKEN and finally sent to the county jail, by Justice LENT, to prevent him from carrying his design into execution.

Mr. GEORGE CARHART, a farmer of Golden's Bridge, committed suicide, on Tuesday night, by taking laudanum.

NEW-JERSEY.

FRANK J. WHIPPLE, at Secaucus, on Tuesday evening, committed suicide. WHIPPLE was an employe on the farm of Mr. KUHN, and during the evening was sent, with a shot gun, to the woods for the purpose of shooting a mad dog that was supposed to be there. He was gone for a long time, and upon the family's looking for him he was found dead. The barrel of the gun had been taken in the teeth, and the gun probably fired with his foot. The entire top and back of the head were blown off, and he was fearfully mangled. No motive is assigned. Coroner VOLKHERDT was notified.

On Tuesday afternoon two men giving the names of PATRICK O'BRIEN and WM. PIGOTT, were arrested at the Elysian Fields for having offered insult to a number of ladies. On appearing before Recorder POPE he refused to accept the customary fine for disorderly conduct, as the men had plenty of money, and were quite willing to pay any fines, but sent them to the County Jail for a month. O'BRIEN on hearing the sentence struck and knocked down one of the witnesses. His case will be again attended to when his month expires.

Company I, Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, was in Newark Tuesday, and went with the intention, as they state, of being received by the Emmet Guards and a detachment of firemen. No one received them, however. They strolled the streets all day, paid for their own dinners, and went home at night quite demoralized.

An old woman, aged 78 years, died very suddenly in Newark, Tuesday night, after having asked and gained permission to sit down and rest in the house of a neighbor. Dr. DODD, County Physician, was summoned, and, after learning the facts, granted a permit for burial.

PAUL BUCHANAN, President of the Springfield-avenue Horse-car line, in Newark, yesterday dropped from his pocket in the street $1,000 in bills, which were picked up and returned by Miss C. PORTO and J. TASS. They were liberally rewarded.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Dr. J. M. KALLOCH, Superintending Surgeon of the Marine Hospital on the Pacific coast, who has for the last month been engaged in the hospital office at the Treasury aiding in the revision of hospital regulations, will this week complete his duties here, and return to his post at San Francisco.

The Bureau of Detail at the Navy Department was to-day engaged in preparing the necessary orders relieving from active duty all officers who are upon the retired list, in accordance with the recent order of the Secretary. Nearly one hundred officers are affected by this order, the principal ones being the port admirals, as follows: Stringham, at New-York; Breese, at Philadelphia; Paulding, at Boston; Sands at Norfolk; Thatcher at Portsmouth, N. H., and Craven at San Francisco. A number of Commodores, Captains, Commanders and minor officers, who are on duty as light-house inspectors, commanding naval stations, receiving ships, &c., are also relieved, besides a large number of staff officers, Surgeons, Paymasters and Engineers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, U. S. A., has arrived from Alaska.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The market opened quiet and steady, and continued so to the close. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consols for account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1865 (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	113½
Erie Railroad shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl. & Gt. West. R. R. shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRANKFORT, Sept. 14.—United States Five-twenty bonds closed quiet and steady last evening.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 14.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady. ROSIN—Strained steady; all others dull. [illegible] TAR, $1 [illegible]. COTTON firm; Middling, [illegible].

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14.—COTTON quiet; buyers offering [illegible]; sellers asking [illegible]; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 14.—COTTON active; Middling, [illegible]; sales, [illegible] bales; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 14.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; sales, 175 bales; net receipts, 47 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 14.—A fair demand for COTTON, with prices a shade easier; receipts, 300 bales; sales, [illegible] bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, [illegible]; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, coastwise, 11 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—WHEAT quiet; Extra, $1 31 @$1 32; No. 1, $1 [illegible]; Regular, $1 16. OATS firmer at 41c.

[Advertisement.]

"Unser Fritz" has been dealing hard knocks to the Frenchmen. "Unser" KNOX, the famous hatter, at No. 212 Broadway, has been dealing the most superb Hats to the New-Yorkers and the "balance of the world" for years. Like Fritz, he was victorious from the start, and there is no hatter in the field to dispute the palm of superiority with him. His Fall campaign is now begun. Advance and meet him, one and all.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Portland	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

[illegible]

Closing of Domestic Mails.

[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Sailed.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

[illegible]

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

[illegible]

MOVILLE, Sept. 14—The steamer Anglia, New-York for Glasgow, touched here today.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—The bark Albion, for St. John, N. B., has put back to Galway, having lost two of her masts. She experienced a heavy gale.

FALL OVERCOATS

AND

BUSINESS SUITS

FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

NOW READY.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,

BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 300,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

MITRAILLEUSE!

30,000 Prussians Killed.

We are now offering the Mitrailleuse, a marble-shooter, discharging twelve marbles at once loading. It is three feet long, 1 barrel, guard-bow, magazine, trigger, hammer, and all made of iron, highly polished; stock of wood; and pronounced by all as the most complete and best parlor-gun that has been offered to the public. Sent by express on receipt of $3.

LA PETIT MITRAILLEUSE, COMPOSED OF ALL WOOD—NO. 1, 25 CENTS; NO. 2, 50 CENTS, EACH SHOOTING SIX MARBLES.

THE BURNELL MANUF'G CO., makers, Unionville, Conn.

Samples can be seen at HART & SLOAN'S, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., New-York.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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PIANO-FORTES.

PIANOS made to order to suit any style of FURNITURE.

PIANOS taken in exchange, sold on installments, rented, tuned and repaired.

Constantly in store, a large assortment of second-hand PIANOS of our own and other makers.

WARE-ROOMS,

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Between Union-square and 5th-av.

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Office hours from 12 to 4.

Send for circulars.

BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, Director.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company.

TRAVERSING THE GREAT STATES OF IOWA AND MINNESOTA. THE ROAD NEARLY COMPLETED AND IN RUNNING ORDER, WITHOUT COMPETITION; WITH LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC; AN AIR LINE FROM ST. PAUL TO ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

In recommending to the Public an investment in the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per cent. Gold Bonds issued by this Company, we subjoin a few of the considerations which we feel authorize us to assert the superiority of this enterprise over any similar one now in the market.

The desirability of the Bonds as an investment is assured by the fact that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad will serve larger and more numerous interests than any other of the Western Railroads.

1. It is the shortest line by 45 miles between Chicago and St. Paul.

2. It is an air-line from St. Paul to St. Louis, 90 miles shorter than any projected or constructed road.

3. It is the highway to the North-west and Red River country. It must receive as feeders all projected and constructed roads north of Mankato or west of St. Paul.

4. It possesses the conditions always requisite to secure a first-class road—namely, a good initial point, an equally good terminal point, and a rich and populous intermediate country.

Burlington and—through its connections—Chicago and St. Louis are the initial points; St. Paul and Mankato, and the wheat fields of Minnesota, are its terminal points; and the Cedar Valley, pronounced by geologists the best soil in the world for cereals, is its bed-track.

5. Its sources of local traffic are immense. Connecting with the great mills of St. Anthony and the Upper Mississippi, it serves all Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Wisconsin with timber; and, on the other hand, it supplies the same districts with coal from the great coal measures of the Des Moines Valley and of Illinois, which it reaches by its tributaries. The agricultural products of the country are a great source of revenue; the corn of Iowa, the best corn State in the Union—the wheat of Minnesota, the best wheat State—and the immense crops of the great valley lying between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, must go over the road, the freight rates for which are unrestricted by any competition. The population of the surrounding district is already immense, resembling somewhat that of the Connecticut Valley in character, numbers, and enterprise.

6. The road is now building at the rate of 1½ to 2 miles per day, and is to be completed in time to move the Fall crops this year.

7. The earnings on the completed portion of the road will pay the running expenses, the interest on the bonds, and a handsome dividend. The actual receipts for June and July (*two of the dullest months in the year*) demonstrate this statement beyond dispute. It is confidently expected the earnings will be more than doubled from the connections established when the road is finished to Cedar Falls.

8. The Bonds may be either Coupon or Registered at the option of the buyer, and may be converted at par into Stock of the Company at any time. This privilege cannot fail to cause them, at no distant day, to command a price considerably above par.

9. These bonds are the *only* mortgage upon the road, and their issue is limited to $20,000 per mile, secured by the rolling stock, road, depots and the whole property of the Company.

10. The bonds run fifty years, affording an enduring investment, and, at the same time, assuring the liquidation of the principal by a sinking fund which is duly established.

11. The subscriptions to the stock of the Company along the line of the road are very large, and are paid in with alacrity.

12. The road is built with care and economy, and is under the management of parties of great experience and capital.

13. The road is now near completion, and the bonds only issued against the finished portion.

14. After a most rigid examination into this enterprise, we do not hesitate to indorse these Bonds as being as good and as safe as United States 5-20s, and fully equal to any railroad mortgage issued; and until these securities are placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the Road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to re-buy at any time any of these Bonds sold by us after this date.

Government Securities at their present market quotations return as an investment the following rate of interest:

U. S. Cur. 6s, with 26 years to run....5 per cent. cur.
U. S. 10-40s, with 34 years to run......4¾ per cent. gold
U. S. 6s, 1881s, with 11 years to run....4½ per cent. gold
U. S. 5-20s, with 5 years to run.........4 per cent. gold

While the Burlington bonds return 9¼ per cent., currency interest, besides having the prospect of realizing a large profit by their future advance in price.

The above are but a small portion of the considerations which might be urged in proof of the assertion that the loan we now offer to the public possesses in the highest degree every point assuring the safety and profit of the investment. The small remaining balance of this loan for sale at 90.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

The Superiority of the Unrivaled

WEBER

PIANO-FORTE

Is conceded by all who have carefully compared it with others.

In the

NEW SCALE,

the manufacturer has succeeded in making the

MOST PERFECT PIANO-FORTE

possible, hence they are preferred by all the

GREAT ARTISTS OF THE DAY,

and recommended by all the

LEADING NEWSPAPERS.

Prices will be found as reasonable as consistent with thorough workmanship.

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MERCANTILE LOAN

AND

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

FOR BONDS, GOLD, AND

SILVER PLATE, & PROPERTY OF VALUE.

RECEIVED FOR DAY, MONTH OR YEAR,

Under guarantee if desired.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATIONS FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

SAFES TO RENT FROM $15 TO $100.

EQUITABLE BUILDING,

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DINING, BEDROOM SUITES.

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BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, Fish, Flour and Provisions.

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